"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,472. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—It is expected that dramatic scenes will be witnessed at Saturday's session of the Dreyfus court-martial, which will be the first open day since Monday. Gen. Mercier and Former President Casimir-Perier are to testify, and Dreyfus will interrogate the former, who will be asked to prove his statement that he has "complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus." The prisoner's counsel are well satisfied with the results of the trial up to the present time. The London Times states that Esterhazy was the intermediary for and accomplice of the late Col. Henry, and that diplomats in Paris knew of the latter's guilt for some time before his suicide. The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES says that most people in London expect war with the Transvaal. All shipping companies under charter to the British Admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold their vessels in reserve for the immediate dispatch of troops. The Volksraad has ratified the increase in the representation of the gold fields. Mrs. Perot appeared at the Bow Street Police Court, but, on her counsel's request, was again remanded until Tuesday, when the case will be heard. She was served with a writ of habeas corpus, calling on her to appear with the child on Monday in the High Court of Justice. Chinese mail advices say the imperial palace at Peking is in a ferment, and is a hotbed of jealousies and intrigues. The Empress Dowager has issued an edict calling on the officials all over China to put a stop to the practice of "squeezing." President Loubet has issued a decree reducing the bounties on exported sugars for the season of 1899-1900. A British vessel sighted the four-ton boat Great Western, in which Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., set sail on June 18 to cross the Atlantic. A publisher has been enjoined from reprinting speeches of Lord Rosebery admittedly taken from The London Times. M. Mallet Prévost concluded the first part of the agreement for Venezuela before the Arbitration Commission in Paris. Prof. John R. Soley will continue the argument on Saturday. Mormon Elder Anderson of London says the Mormon troubles in the Southern States are caused mainly by political opponents. At a banquet given to President Roca of the Argentine Republic by the President of Brazil, the former said the policy of the two countries expressed their aspiration for tranquillity through reciprocal guarantees.—Pages 1 and 7.

### Page 1.

Capitalists have under consideration an electric railroad across Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point.

Rumors are current that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been negotiating for the control of the Union and the Brooklyn Ferry Companies

The Committee on Fireworks of the Dewey Reception Committee yesterday determined the points where displays of fireworks will be made in the several boroughs the night after the land parade.

Miss Frances Day, formerly a nurse and clerk in the New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls, in a sworn statement which was corroborated by Mrs. Mary G. Miller, another former employe, accused Mrs. Eyler, the Superintendent, of beating and otherwise ill-treating the inmates and charged her with responsibility for the insanity of Sadie Weisman.

### Page 3.

A battalion of marines under command of Major Elliott will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for Manila.

Andrew J. Welch, special agent of Major Estes G. Rathbone, the United States Director General of Posts in Cuba, in an interview tells of the improvements that have been made in Cuba under American rule.

### Page 4.

In an interview Congressman Charles Dick says that Judge Nash, on the Republican ticket, will be elected Governor of Ohio by a handsome majority

The Controller announced yesterday that he would soon advertise the sale of a portion of the Hall of Records bond issue. The bonds, he declared, had been legally authorized.

The annual outing of the Amsterdam Club, made up of the Tammany Hall followers of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, was held at College Point, L. I., yesterday.

Two hundred office holders lost their positions yesterday under the section of the White civil service law which provides that thirty days after the rules shall be established under it all temporary employes must be dismissed.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, in which the Sheehan-Goodwin fight is in progress, last night adopted resolutions denouncing Mr. Goodwin and the position assumed as alleged by Tammany toward the contestants.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has just returned from a trip through Canada, where he went to study the canal system of that country. He declares that the Erie Canal is a necessity, and cites the growing importance of the Canadian canals, which, he declares, are already taking business from this country.

### Page 2.

The rainfall in this city in yesterday morning's storm was 2.24 inches—the heaviest of the season. Considerable damage was done at Newark and other places in New Jersey.

A consolidation of independent telephone companies is now in progress, and it is reported that competition with the New York Telephone Company will soon be established.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke has been filed for probate. It disposes of property granted to the founder of the family by W. B. Astor, grandfather of William Waldorf Astor.

### Page 7.

Gen. Miles has asked that Alger's order removing the Inspector General's office from his control be amended. His request will probably be granted.

Secretary Gage has discovered that the Civil Service Commission cannot order non-competitive examinations in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Collectors have been so notfied.

### Page 10.

In the run of the New York Yacht Club fleet to Vineyard Haven yesterday the Columbia led the Defender at the finish by 1 minute 14 seconds, but the run was wholly satisfactory as a test of the Columbia's heavy weather qualities.

### Page 12.

An opium smokers' resort at 28 West Sixty-fourth Street was raided by the police, and thirty-two persons, including the alleged proprietor, John C. Ellis, were arrested.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Kronman was held yesterday. Her husband, in custody of police officials, was present. A detective caused a scene by interrogating him in the death chamber.

The Mazet Legislative Committee yesterday took testimony on the spread of the opium vice, the non-interference of the police with poolrooms and gambling houses, and the demoralization of the whole Police Department.

W. H. Jackson, a negro, has been arrested charged with assaulting and knocking down Dr. A. C Johnson, house surgeon of the Home for Incurables, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Miss Emma Wilson, 1,580 Washington Avenue, while they were walking on the aqueduct.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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## HENRY HILTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

**Reported in a Critical Condition at Saratoga Last Night.**

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York is reported to be in a very critical condition at a late hour to-night.

**Cool Resorts Near New York.**
Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels; good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. 23 Broadway.—Adv.

# LIEUT. COL. HENRY THE REAL TRAITOR?

## London Times Says Esterhazy Was Only His Accomplice.

## THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL

**Dramatic Scene Expected at To-morrow's Open Session.**

**The Prisoner to Interrogate Gen. Mercier—Dreyfus's Counsel Well Satisfied Up to the Present.**

LONDON, Aug. 11.—To-day's Times says: "We are in a position to state that, in addition to communications of slight value enumerated in the bordereau, more than 160 documents of considerable importance were furnished to the German Attaché in Paris, Col. Schwarzkoppen, at various times by Esterhazy, acting as intermediary for and accomplice of the late Lieut. Col. Henry.

"One of these documents contained detailed information relative to the general plan of mobilization for the French Army.

"The proceeds of this traffic were divided between Esterhazy and Henry. In Parisian diplomatic circles the latter was known to be the real traitor for several months before his arrest and suicide; and, besides the power most directly concerned—namely, Germany—more than one European Government received information to this effect early in 1898."

In an editorial based upon the foregoing important information, The Times says:

"It is hard to imagine anything in the whole of romance to equal the sequence of events whereby a traitor, who had been betraying the most vital interests of his country to a foreign power, should, after contriving to fix suspicion on an innocent man and after securing that man's conviction by the eloquence of his denunciation, be the very man to be selected as head of the Secret Intelligence Department in order to crush endeavors then beginning to be made to discover the truth.

"The question arises, What gave this half-educated man such power over his superiors that they were impelled not only to lend the sanction of their high authority, but to devote their whole activity, eloquence, and plighted word of honor to the task of aiding him in his evil struggle against the light? Is it possible that, without confederates whose word would carry greater influence than his own, Henry could have imposed on the simplicity of the whole General Staff?

"It is quite clear that the acquittal of the unhappy victim of perhaps the foulest plot ever devised will but close one chapter in the story of the terrible internal conflict France has had to undergo."

RENNES, Aug. 10.—The members of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day took the testimony of MM. Chamoin and Paleologue. The former was examined from 6:30 to 9:30 A. M., and the latter was on the stand from 9:30 to 11:45 o'clock. The court then adjourned until to-morrow, when it will conclude the examination of the secret dossier.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, on leaving the Lycée to-day said a public session would be held on Saturday.

The police adopted the same methods of precaution to-day as yesterday, but there was only a very small gathering of spectators. Capt. Dreyfus, however, was allowed to walk to and from the Lycée without his usual escort of four or six gendarmes. Only a Captain of gendarmes was with him, and this officer walked a few steps behind the prisoner.

Maître Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, in an interview after to-day's session, expressed himself as very well contented with the way in which matters are proceeding, and, judging from his manner, it is apparent that the defenders of the accused have not yet met anything very surprising or alarming in the secret dossier.

Naturally Maître Demange declined to give any particulars respecting the contents of the dossier, but he declared that he and his colleague, Maître Labori, were satisfied of the conscientious desire of the members of the court to thrash the whole matter out and to have full light turned upon the accusations against Dreyfus. This will take some time, and the end of the month will be reached before judgment can be given. Meanwhile the strain is telling on Dreyfus, who is showing signs of physical distress.

Saturday's public session will be a veritable field day, probably the most important and exciting day of the whole trial, as Gen. Mercier and former President Casimir-Perier have been cited to give their testimony then.

The first witness will be Lieut. Col. de la Roche Vernet, who was French Military Attaché in Berlin at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus. His evidence, it is expected, will be soon disposed of, and then Gen. Mercier will be called.

A dramatic scene is anticipated by the anti-Dreyfusites, who rely upon Mercier to-morrow to bombshell into the proceedings and confound the accused once for all. His words, "I have complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus," are remembered, and both sides are waiting for him to prove his statement.

The Dreyfusards believe that Mercier's testimony will be torn to pieces by Maîtres Labori and Demange, and that he will leave the court utterly discredited. Capt. Dreyfus will have the right to question him, and it is expected that this cross-examination will prove the climax of the whole proceedings.

Former President Casimir-Perier will follow Mercier, if possible, the same day, but it is doubtful whether his examination will be concluded by the time the court adjourns until Monday.

There will be no session on Tuesday, that being Assumption Day.

## ADIRONDACK DEER PLENTIFUL.

**Superintendent Fox Says This Season Will Be the Best in Years.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—It is roughly estimated by Superintendent of Forests Col. W. G. Fox that there are 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks, and that when the season for killing opens on Tuesday sportsmen will find the game the thickest of any season since before hounding was allowed. Hounding was prohibited by law three years ago.

The Superintendent takes as a basis of his estimate that there is at least one deer to every square half mile or 100 acres of area, which is the most familiar unit for the purpose of measurement, and this would give at least 22,000 deer. Of course, on some square half miles there are no deer, while on others there are more than enough to make up the deficiency. An old guide told him yesterday that the deer are extremely thick about Indian Lake, Cranberry Lake, and Moose River. The conditions which obtain in these sections are also the conditions in other parts of the virgin forests.

## ADIRONDACK FOREST FIRES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Th officials in charge of the State forest preserve are in hopes that to-day's rain will extinguish the fires which are burning in several sections of the Adirondacks.

In the vicinity of Indian Lake, Hamilton County, there are a great many fires, the services of 200 men being employed to hold them in check until rain falls. Three of these were started by lightning, something very uncommon, and the others caught from fires kindled by farmers in clearing up land

Under the law the farmers are permitted to burn fallow fires at this time of the year, the conditions in August generally favoring such work. But this season has been exceedingly dry in the northern part of New York, and the fires in the woods are the first recorded in August.

## THE WELCOME TO DEWEY.

**Determining the Points Where the Displays of Fireworks Will Be Made in the City.**

The Committee on Fireworks of the Dewey Reception Committee held a meeting yesterday and decided upon the plan of the pyrotechnical displays to be made in various sections of the city on the night following the land parade.

Displays lasting a half hour each will be made at the following points in the several boroughs: Manhattan—Mount Morris Park, Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park, Union Square, and City Hall Park. Bronx—Entrance Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Brooklyn—Borough Hall and Soldiers and Sailors' entrance of Prospect Park. Queens—Court House, Long Island City. Richmond—Barren Hill, south of Tompkinsville.

Besides these there will be displays from barges towed by tugs, one on the North River and one on the East River. That on the North River will start from Grant's Tomb and sail down to the Battery. That on the East River will sail from Ward's Island to the Battery, where the two barges will meet. The aquatic displays will cost $5,000, and each of the land displays will cost about $1,000.

Proposals for bids will be advertised within the next few days.

## NEW CANAL FEEDER COMPLETED.

**Indian Lake Reservoir Accepted by State Officials Yesterday.**

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—After an official inspection of the Indian Lake Reservoir, made by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, who was accompanied by Controller Morgan and Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, the State authorities have formally accepted this large reservoir, and it is now a part of the canal system of the State.

After its acceptance it was turned over to the Superintendent of Public Works, who officially declared it open for the purpose of its construction by turning one of the valves which permits an outflow of its waters. The reservoir contains five billion cubic feet of water, and will serve as a feeder for the Champlain Canal and also for the Hudson River. The State's share has been $55,000, and it will hereafter maintain it.

The condition of the Hudson River at the present time is an illustration of the need of a storage reservoir. Navigation below Troy has never been more difficult, owing to the scarcity of water, and manufactories situated along the banks north of the State dam on both sides of the river have been compelled in a large number of cases to suspend operations.

## A DENIAL FROM LAURIER.

**Says He Did Not Reject an Invitation to Chicago Festival.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—In a personal letter to H. H. Kohlsaat of The Chicago Times-Herald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, denies the statements in the interview recently given out by F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury Department, in which Mr. Fitzpatrick said Premier Laurier had stated to him he would not accept an invitation to the Chicago Autumn festival, believing the somewhat strained relations between the two countries might result in some unpleasant incident during his visit. In his letter to Mr. Kohlsaat Premier Laurier says:

"You are at liberty to say that I have paid no attention to an interview published recently in a Washington paper, in which the reporter purported to give to the public words not spoken to him by me, but to somebody else Life is too short for a busy man to take notice of this kind or any kind of hearsay evidence. If I had any communication to make to the public, I would prefer to make it directly, and in my own words.

"It seems to me that I need hardly add that the invitation of the Chicago authorities will receive from me the most courteous consideration."

A meeting of the Committee on Invitations and Arrangements will be held Friday, and the Canadian Premier then will be cordially invited to attend the festival. This will be the first invitation extended to Premier Laurier, as the members of the committee deny that Mr. Fitzpatrick had any authority to invite the Premier or that he is in any way connected with the festival.

## WANT DAMAGES FROM CANADA.

**American Miners Excluded from British Columbia Ask $10,000,000.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—James Hamilton Lewis visited the State Department to-day to lay before it the complaints of some American miners in British Columbia, for whom he is counsel.

They claim that they located a number of claims and developed them under the British Columbian law, and that afterward a law was passed excluding them from the Dominion. Canadians came in and took their mines.

The Americans estimate their loss at about $10,000,000. There will be other claims for damages, making the total amount about $25,000,000. Mr. Lewis wants the claims arbitrated with other matters pending before the Joint High Commission.

## MAY CONTROL FERRY LINES.

**Rumors that Brooklyn Rapid Transit Wants Union and Brooklyn Companies—Advance in the Stocks.**

Rumors that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was negotiating for the control of the Union Ferry Company and the Brooklyn Ferry Company have been current for two or three days, and these rumors gained some strength in Wall Street in consequence of the advance in price of the stock of each company. The market quotation of the Union Ferry stock rose from 42 to 45 some days ago, and Brooklyn Ferry stock advanced three points yesterday, going from 37 to 40. There has been some talk of increased dividends on these stocks, which in a measure accounts for the upward movement.

A representative of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said last evening that there was no truth in the reports that the ferry properties were to be acquired by that company. He said that the question of a traffic arrangement between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the Union Ferry Company had been broached, but nothing agreed upon. The Rapid Transit management was signified its willingness to make closer and more frequent connection with the South and Hamilton Ferries.

The Union Ferry Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, and the Brooklyn Ferry Company at $15,000,000. Both of these stocks have been uncommonly active in Wall Street recently.

## RUMOR OF BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

**Alliance of Boston and Maine, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Canadian Pacific—Some Denials.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Register this afternoon says:

"There is excellent reason for believing that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will soon enter into an alliance upon very close relations with the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

"A rumor to this effect has been persistent at the local railroad offices this week. It was said that news of an important and very unusual kind was shortly to materialize, and that when it comes, which will be in the very near future, the financial world will receive a great surprise.

"Queries at the office of the General Superintendent in this city regarding the above brought neither confirmation nor denial, the officials refusing to make any statement more than to declare that information leading to such a supposition did not emanate from that office, and referring their questioner to the General Manager of the system at Boston."

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—General Manager Chamberlain of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad emphatically denied to-night the report of a consolidation of that road with the Boston and Maine and Canadian Pacific. He said: "All reports or rumors that the New Haven Road is to consolidate with the Boston and Maine or any other railroad are untrue, and I am not going to be made Second Vice President, either."

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine characterized the story as pure nonsense, and said that any report of a consolidation with the Canadian Pacific was untrue.

## ELECTRIC ROAD PLANNED.

**Capitalists Propose to Build One on Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point.**

A plan is under consideration for the building of an electric railroad across Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point, a distance of about nine miles. The line of the proposed road passes through Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, St. James, Bohemia, Oakdale, and several smaller villages, and it is intended to have the south-bound track skirt the west shore of Lake Ronkonkoma, and the north-bound track the east shore. The intention is to run both passenger and freight cars, the latter mainly for the transportation of the products of the truck farms in the locality contiguous to the line. The enterprise also contemplates the establishing of a steamboat line from Crane's Neck Point to Bridgeport, which would open the Boston and other New England markets to the Long Island truck growers.

D. F. Myers, a lawyer, whose offices are in the American Tract Society's Building, represents the capitalists interested in the scheme. He said yesterday that the plans were not fully perfected, and that he was not prepared to disclose the names of the men who have the project under consideration. He said that an application would be made soon to the State Railroad Commission for permission to build the line. An application made several years ago by another company which desired to build a road over practically the same route was opposed successfully by the Long Island Railroad Company.

## REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

**New York Shippers Get the Chicago Rates to Kansas City.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A sensation was caused at the meeting here to-day of executive officers of Western railroads by the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the Burlington Road and the Maine Steamship Line, had established a rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight from New York to Kansas City. This is the same as the rate made from Chicago to Kansas City by the Burlington and other direct lines.

The distance from Chicago to Kansas City by the Burlington Road is 564 miles, and for hauling first-class freight that distance it compels Chicago merchants to pay at the rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds. By its latest deal with the Grand Trunk Road on traffic from New York to Kansas City the Burlington would not receive, according to a mileage average, more than one-fourth the amount it receives from Chicago shippers.

Under this plan, the Maine Steamship Company carries the freight from New York to Portland, Me., a distance of 348 miles, the Grand Trunk transports it from Portland to Chicago, a distance of 1,198 miles, and the Burlington forwards it to destination at Kansas City. The total distance traveled by freight forwarded via this route from New York is 2,050 miles, to be carried at the rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds.

## MRS. PEROT AGAIN REMANDED.

**The Case to be Heard on Tuesday—Writ of Habeas Corpus, Returnable Monday, Served.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Bow Street Police Court was crowded to-day when the Perot case was called. A chair was provided for Mrs. Perot in the dock, while Gladys Perot sat in the body of the court, guarded by Neptune Blood and several more of Lady Colin Campbell's relatives. The child's grandfather, W. H. Perot, was not far away. Mr. Hodson of the American Embassy was also present. Mrs. Perot's sister sat near Mr. Blood.

Mrs. Perot was dressed in white. She looked worried. Her counsel requested a further adjournment on the ground that the extradition papers from America had only just been received. Newton Crane, counsel for the embassy, said that he was ready for the trial.

The Magistrate dryly remarked that it was usual for the defense to be allowed to consider a case before its trial and adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday. Mrs. Perot gave the same bail as before and then left the court.

Gladys Perot's grandfather stood a short distance off watching the child, who paid not the slightest attention to him. He waited in the passage when the mother and child passed, trying to catch a glance of recognition from Gladys, but the child brushed past him without a look and his eyes filled with tears.

Outside the court, when Mrs. Perot was about to enter a hansom cab, a lawyer's clerk handed a writ of habeas corpus to her. It calls upon her to appear on Monday in the High Court of Justice before Mr. Justice Lawrence and to produce her daughter at the same time and show that she is legally entitled to the custody of the child. She said "Thank you" on being served with the writ and drove off.

## CREMATION BY LIQUID AIR.

**New York Syndicate Purchases Cemetery at Nyack and Will Erect a Crematory—To Use New Process.**

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Nyack Rural Cemetery, a well-known burial ground a mile and a half west of Nyack, has just been purchased by E. V. Prentiss of New York, who represents a large syndicate of that city, including the Stephen Merritt Burial Company.

A crematory is to be built on the ground, and liquid air will be used in cremation.

The cemetery comprises twenty-three acres, and many lots have previously been sold and a large number of interments have been made.

## SNEAKTHIEF IN NEWPORT.

**An Attempt Made to Enter the Andrews Cottage at Night.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—A sneakthief operating on Bellevue Avenue Wednesday night was foiled by the quickness of a guest at one of the cottages, Franklin A. Plummer of New York, who is well known in society circles, and who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews at Rocky Hall, at Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues.

Mr. Plummer heard some one walking on the roof of the veranda, which is on the Bellevue Avenue side of the cottage. He arose and ran to his dressing case to get his revolver, but the thief either saw or heard him moving about, for he jumped from the varanda and escaped.

Newport has been kept remarkably clear of thieves, and not since the time over five years ago when Commodore Gerry's cottage was robbed had an attempt been made to enter any cottage in the Summer colony or in the other parts of the city. Judging from the procedure of the thief who attempted to enter the Andrews cottage, he was an amateur of the poorest sort.

# CRUELTY TO SCHOOLGIRLS

## Stories of Punishment at the New Jersey Industrial Institution.

## SADIE WEISMAN MADE INSANE

**Former Nurse and Clerk Makes the Charge in a Sworn Statement, Which Is Corroborated.**

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—Miss Frances Day, who was nurse and clerk at the State Industrial School for Girls until about a year ago, came to Trenton to-day to make a sworn statement to Counselor John H. Backes concerning the treatment of girls at the school after the coming of Mrs. Eyler as Superintendent. She now resides in Bayonne and is an agent for the State Board of Children's Guardians. Miss Day said that she resigned because of Mrs. Eyler's treatment of the girls and because of her conduct toward her.

"It was my duty," said Miss Day, "whenever punishment was meted out by Mrs. Eyler, to put the straitjacket and anklets upon the girls to be punished. I had to obey Mrs. Eyler's orders in these matters or resign, and I chose the latter. I make it as a general statement that at no time while I was at the institution under Mrs. Eyler was a girl punished by being placed in the dungeon unless at the same time Mrs. Eyler beat the child with her hand or a strap.

"When Mrs. Eyler came there she changed the methods that had been in vogue. Her method was to coerce and drive the children—to compel immediate obedience by physical force. Immediately after Mrs. Eyler's coming she procured a number of straps and placed them in the hands of some of the teachers for use. Mrs. Sickel and Miss Vanderveer each had one, as did Miss Hammell, but she threw hers away. Mrs. Eyler frequently used her's in punishing the girls, and her favorite expression while striking them was: 'You've got the devil in you, and I'm going to get it out of you.' Her method was to grab them by the neckband of the dress, and she frequently stated that 'this would shut off their wind and they would be more easily subdued.'"

Miss Day told of the story of Sadie Weisman, the girl who was sent back to Paterson after Dr. Ward of the State Insane Asylum had pronounced her a mental wreck. "When Mrs. Eyler came," said Miss Day, "Sadie was rosy cheeked and healthy in body and mind. When the girl was taken away she was broken down, emaciated, and bloodless. Mrs. Eyler, from the start, showed aversion and antipathy toward Sadie. She was constantly dragging at her and punishing her severely for the most trifling offenses. Sadie never seemed to be able to do anything that would please Mrs. Eyler.

"One Sunday afternoon in April, 1897, Mrs. Eyler sent for me to get a straitjacket and anklets. Sadie at the time was on the flat of her back in the upper hall of the school with Mrs. Sickel, who weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, sitting on her abdomen. The girl's arms were pinioned to the floor. When I returned Timothy Coniff, the coachman, was also there. Mrs. Eyler told him to drag her right up stairs to the dungeon. Coniff obeyed, and I was ordered to follow with the straitjacket and anklets and put them on her. While I was doing this 'Tim' held her. The girl was in a great rage and was screaming at Mrs. Eyler, and threatened to report her to the Board of Managers.

MRS. EYLER IN A RAGE.

"Mrs. Eyler had also lost control of herself, and was in a great rage. She told 'Tim' to 'choke her off,' and he put both his hands around the girl's throat and choked her until she was black and blue in the face. The girl could not talk for some moments. She simply gurgled. 'Tim' released his hold on her throat twice, and was each time ordered by Mrs. Eyler to repeat the treatment. The breath was almost choked out of the girl. The straitjacket and anklets were on the girl when Coniff was choking her.

"While the choking was going on Mrs. Eyler was whipping Sadie with a leather strap. She struck her at least 100 times about the body, and twice in the face. She whipped her constantly from the time I started to put the straitjacket on until she was dragged into the dungeon. The striking across the face raised welts, and Sadie was black and blue from the beating. Mrs. Eyler ordered Coniff to drag her into the cell, which he did.

"After that I had charge of Sadie. She was in confinement in the dungeon for six days, and then was taken away to be removed to a lunatic asylum. While in the dungeon Mrs. Eyler ordered me to give her one slice of bread and a cup of water every morning at 8 o'clock, and in the evening at 5 o'clock. Sadie was kept in the straitjacket and anklets for two days while she was in the dungeon. When the straitjacket was in use the arms of the prisoner are drawn taut across the breast and fastened with heavy straps and string. When I took the straitjacket off, Sadie's arms were completely paralyzed, and I had to rub them vigorously for a long time before she could even feebly use them.

"After Sadie had been in the dungeon twenty-four hours she told me she was sorry she had been disobedient and had allowed her temper to get the best of her. She told me then why she was punished. She said that the day before, while attending service, she put her arms across the back of the desk, and when ordered to remove them by Mrs. Eyler she did not obey immediately; that 'Tim' was sent for to remove her, and that she ran up stairs toward her room to avoid him. Then Mrs. Sickel caught her and had her upon the floor when I came upon the scene. It was the rule of the school that when a girl expressed penitence she was to be released from punishment at once. When Sadie expressed sorrow and promised to obey Mrs. Eyler, I reported immediately, but Mrs. Eyler replied, 'She is in a good place where she is,' and would not order Sadie's release.

"During the six days she was in the dungeon I applied four different times to Mrs. Eyler for permission to release her, and each time was refused. Mrs. Eyler always treated my request in a flippant and indifferent manner. On the fourth or fifth day, while the girl was in the dungeon she became ill because of the diet. She ate very little of the bread during the six days she was there, and always gulped the water down while I stood over her. She was sick at the stomach, retching and gagging. Her stomach refused to retain the water. Mrs. Eyler never visited her during the six days she was in the dungeon.

"I reported to Mrs. Eyler that Sadie was growing so weak that she could hardly stagger across the dungeon floor, and asked permission of Mrs. Eyler to take some substantial food to her, but the requests were always denied. The sixth day, or thereabouts, Mrs. Eyler allowed me to remove Sadie from the dungeon to the 'board' room, where she was kept for four days on bread and water. Mrs. Eyler allowed me to give her two slices of bread twice a day. After almost begging Mrs. Eyler, she allowed me to give the girl some hot milk, but Sadie was so sick that her stomach would not retain it.

FINALLY BECAME ALARMED.

"I nursed her until gradually her condition grew strong enough to take substantial food. After the fourth day in the board room Mrs. Eyler became alarmed at the girl's condition and allowed me to give her one meal a day, but not until 5 o'clock in the evening. All that she got at this meal was cold meat, cold potatoes, and whatever the other children had for dinner. Mrs. Eyler would not allow me to serve it warm.

"Sadie was in the board room for two weeks, at the end of which time her condition was so serious that she was taken to the hospital room, where she was kept under lock and key as a prisoner until she was taken away to be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum. All during the time that she was in confinement—from April until June—Mrs. Eyler visited her but twice. During the six weeks of her confinement she had no books to read or anything to entertain her or occupy her time. She was examined by Dr. Ward, and Mrs. Eyler told me afterward that he had pronounced Sadie a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. I know that before Sadie was put in the dungeon she was in perfect health, and if Dr. Ward pronounced her mentally affected I unhesitatingly say that it was caused by the treatment received during the period next preceding Dr. Ward's examination."

Miss Day next told of a colored girl of the name of Louisa Stokes. The girl had a tussle with Gottlieb Kohler, the engineer, who had been called in to take her to the board room. Louisa struck Gottlieb with a tin cup, and he in turn knocked her down and jumped on her with his knees. Louisa was in bed for a week as a result of the scuffle.

"After she had been in bed a week," said Miss Day, "she was selected by Mrs. Eyler, together with twenty other girls, to go into the field and plant potatoes. When I told her of the order the girl said she was sick, still suffering with pains in her stomach. I reported to Mrs. Eyler, and she gave me a peremptory order that Louisa should obey. Louisa refused to go, and Mrs. Eyler sent me for Coniff. When he came in Mrs. Eyler ordered him to bring the girl out. The girl refused to go out with him, and 'Tim' seized her by the arm with one hand and with the other grabbed her by the hair. In this manner he dragged her across the sewing ward out onto the porch, and down five steps and across into the potato patch.

"E. Relzeau Cook, the Managing Trustee, saw all that occurred outside the building. Mrs. Eyler witnessed the whole performance, and from the time 'Tim' got the girl to the sewing room door Mrs. Eyler began strapping her, and she beat her with a leather continuously from that point out into the potato patch. At the potato patch she flogged the girl until Mr. Cook went over to her. I didn't hear what Mr. Cook said, but some of the children afterward told me that he said: 'That's enough; you better go into the house.' At any rate, Mrs. Eyler returned to the house after Mr. Cook spoke to her."

Mrs. Mary G. Miller of Watertown, N. Y., accompanied Miss Day. Mrs. Miller was for many years connected with the school. She said she was familiar with every occurrence described by Miss Day, and knew the latter's statements were true.

This is the first testimony given under oath since the beginning of the inquiry into the affairs of the school. Gov. Voorhees will be at the State House to-morrow, and at that time it is probable some steps will be taken to continue the investigation. Mr. Backes, who is representing P. J. Fitzgibbons, a member of the Board of Trustees of the school, may call on the Governor for the purpose of asking him to name some disinterested person to take the testimony of inmates of the school.

## ALLEGED ABUSE OF CHILDREN.

**In Syracuse Home for Feeble Minded They Were Beaten with Rubber Hose, Kicked in the Face, &c.**

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Controller William J. Morgan has written a letter to the Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in which he calls attention to cruelties and irregularities found to exist in that institution by the investigation conducted by Deputy Controller Gilman and Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities. The communication in part is:

I am aware that it is contrary to the wishes of the Board of Managers of the institution that corporal punishment should be inflicted upon the inmates; in fact, I am informed that such punishment is prohibited by the rules of the institution. Notwithstanding this, it appears from the sworn evidence, both from the attendants and inmates, that corporal punishment is quite generally inflicted. The nature of this punishment consists of cuffing the children upon the head and body, of striking them, both naked and clothed, with the hand and sticks and with rubber hose, and kicking them. It was also shown that attendants were in the habit of punching the children in their stomachs and abdomens with their fists and picking them up bodily and throwing them to the floor. In one instance at least a child was kicked in the face, making a cut that had to be stitched by a physician. Corporal punishment is bad enough in an institution like this under the best circumstances, but it is vastly worse when it is administered without authority and by irresponsible, inconsiderate, hot-headed attendants, which is the case in your institution. While your Superintendent may not have been a party to the infliction of such punishment, it is almost impossible to understand how he could have been ignorant of the facts; but, admitting that he was ignorant, it indicates a lack of that close personal knowledge on the part of the inside workings of the institution which is absolutely necessary to good management.

In matters of discipline and financial affairs altogether too much has been left to the subordinates of the institution. State property has been missed, and in many cases not cared for as it should have been. But it is not my present purpose to point out shortcomings in business methods. That will be the subject of future communications. Believing that corrective measures will be speedily adopted by your board as soon as they learn of the situation, I hasten to lay the above facts before you. Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM J. MORGAN, Controller.

## DEWEY CAUSES ITALY WORRY.

**Speeches at the Naples Banquet Give Rise to a Protest from the Spanish Minister.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The warm reception given Admiral Dewey in Italy is regarded with mixed feelings by the Government, which is almost morbidly anxious not to offend Spain.

"As it is, the Spanish Ambassador protested against the toasts proposed by Gen. Bogliolo, Admiral Gonzales, and the Prefect of Naples at the recent reception to the American Admiral, in which the American victories over Spain were glorified.

"In consequence of the protest, the Government requested Bogliolo, Gonzales, and the Prefect to furnish explanations, which the Ambassador accepted as satisfactory, but the incident produced a bad impression, and Admiral Dewey abandoned his intention to come to Rome."

## COL. ASTOR READY TO SERVE.

**Would Willingly Go Out to the Philippines—Does Not Approve of W. W. Astor's Course.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Col. John J. Astor was home at Ferncliff yesterday, and the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES had a talk with him.

Mr. Astor takes great interest in the Philippine campaign, and if the War Department should express a desire for him to go there he would willingly do so, and be ready at a moment's notice to leave his friends to answer any call his country may make upon him.

The Colonel does not approve of the course of his cousin, William Waldorf Astor. As he remarked to-day, "I have the blood in me of my grandmother, who was a sister of Col. Henry Armstrong and daughter of Gen. Armstrong, and they were true Americans."

## CANNOT REPRINT SPEECHES.

**Publisher Enjoined from Using London Times Reports.**

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Hon. Sir Ford North, Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, gave an important decision to-day.

He granted to The London Times an injunction restraining Mr. Lane, the publisher, from reprinting speeches of the Earl of Rosebery admittedly taken from The Times. The Judge held that the reporter had a copyright in his report, and that this copyright had been acquired by The Times.

**Ex-Mayor Strong Awaits His Son.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York and President of the Protective Tariff League, has arrived here from the East, accompanied by Mrs. Strong. They have come to meet their son, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who was a volunteer officer on the staff of Gen. Merritt in Manila, and who is expected to arrive from the Philippines on the transport Warren next week.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M., and stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhin

They report many fatalities and distress among the survivors, besides property losses.

### DAMAGE IN GUADELOUPE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 10.—The authorities of the Island of Guadeloupe are still without news from the interior, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, as a result of the recent hurricane. But other advices which have reached Pointe-a-Pitre, say that the coffee and cocoa crops have been nearly totally destroyed.

At Pointe-a-Pitre seven persons were injured, and at Mourle the damage done was considerable, and several persons were killed and wounded.

At Petit Canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number were injured. The villages of Grippon and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed, and the lighthouses of Monroux and Fosillose have been overturned.

The town of St. Louis de Marie Galante has suffered considerably.

Gov. Morachini arrived at Pointe-a-Pitre this morning on the French cruiser Cecille, and left soon afterward for Saintes.

News which reached The Associated Press correspondent here from the British Antilles, says the Island of Dominica has not suffered much from the hurricane; that St. Thomas and St. Croix suffered slightly; that Antigua was seriously hit, and that at St. Kitts 200 houses were destroyed.

The hurricane passed over Puerto Plata, and appears to have ravaged the northern part of the Dominican Republic. All communication between Puerto Plata and the interior, not including Santo Domingo, is interrupted, and it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Puerto Plata to Santo Domingo is no longer working.

In the end the hurricane swept over Cape Haitien with less violence, and therefore with correspondingly less damage.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Advices from Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, say the cyclone did enormous damage in the interior of that island, a number of coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Mourle, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities.

San Juan advices say the cyclone caused great destruction in Puerto Rico, whence it passed northward to Dominica, and thence to Cape Haitien and the eastern end of Cuba.

### GEN. DAVIS'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of War to-day received the following report from Gen. Davis, commanding in Puerto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9.

Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Puerto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan, one temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, some Quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here, save two small local schooners sunk; two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom House sheds badly damaged and goods stored therein. Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The loss by the inhabitants is very great, and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when, owing to loss of houses, fruit, and provisions there was a famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing, and money for the destitute would be received here with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless, and very great distress must follow.

DAVIS,
Commanding.

### NAVAL VESSELS ARE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—No additional news of the West Indian hurricane was received at the Navy Department this morning. All the United States ships in West Indian waters are undoubtedly safe.

The Machias is at Cape Haitien, the Cataracts, Santo Domingo; the New Orleans steamed out of Santo Domingo Harbor last Tuesday in anticipation of the storm; the collier Caesar is in San Juan harbor, and as Capt. Snow of the naval station there reported no damage to her in his cable of yesterday, it is supposed that she is safe; the Vincent is at Bluefields, far out of the track of the hurricane, and the Potomac and Barge No. 5, which sailed from Guantanamo for Key West Monday, and concerning which there was some anxiety, arrived at the latter port last night. The only ship therefore which is unaccounted for is the New Orleans and no fears are entertained on her account.

### WEATHER BUREAU KEEPS TRACK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The West India hurricane, which has been raging since early in the week, has been lost for the time being in the waters to the north of the eastern extremity of Cuba, where the Weather Bureau officials reported it this morning. The diagram on the weather maps of the bureau show that it has traveled in almost a straight line from the place where it started in a northwesterly direction, and if it keeps in its present course the storm will reach Nassau in the Bahamas to-morrow morning. Its progress has been very slow, averaging about five miles an hour, with a diameter approximating 500 miles. The conditions at Nassau are favorable for a change in the weather, and the bureau officials will not be surprised should the storm make its appearance there.

In anticipation of what might occur, warnings have been sent to cities on the South Atlantic Coast, on the northern coast of Cuba, and the Bahamas, advising that all shipping remain in their harbors until the storm has passed.

The following bulletin was issued to-day:

**U. S. Weather Bureau's Bulletin.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Weather Bureau issued the following bulletin to-day:

NOON.—Hurricane central north of eastern extremity of Cuba, moving northwest, and probably recurving northward. South Atlantic and Cuban shipping advised to remain in port.

WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief Weather Bureau.

**Heavy Storms in Chile.**

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 10 (via Galveston, Texas.)—Heavy storms prevail throughout the country.

**President Orders Distress Relieved.**

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 10.—President McKinley was shocked at the news forwarded to him from the War Department at Washington of the loss of life and property in the great hurricane in Puerto Rico, and directed that the War Department officials take such action in the matter of relieving distress as seemed proper to them under the circumstances.

### MR. EMERY ON THE HURRICANE.

Regarding the storm which has wrought such devastation in the West Indies, the Local Weather Clerk, E. H. Emery, said, yesterday:

"The barometric pressures in the West Indies do not vary week in and week out until one of these storms comes up. It is easy, therefore, to detect the formation of a storm. The minute the barometer falls, it means something in the West Indies. In the United States, where high areas occur as often as twice a week, the change may not signify much—nothing more, perhaps, than a little rain. In the West Indies the forecasters keep their eyes fixed on the glass.

"On Aug. 7 the Washington office reported a storm east of the Island of Dominica. On the day before the barometer at St. Kitts had indicated 30 inches, and at Barbados 29.90. The temperature at both places was the same—84 degrees. There was no rain at St. Kitts and but .02 of an inch at Barbados. On Aug. 7 the glass dropped at St. Kitts from 30 to 29.86, and at Barbados from 29.90 to 29.84. There was a rainfall at St. Kitts on that day of .12 of an inch, and at Barbados of 1.12 inches.

"This fall of the glass was the first indication of the approach of the storm from the east. The 8th and 9th are blanks in our reports. To-day's reports show that the barometer is back to normal at St. Kitts. According to reports, the storm was north of Haiti this morning. Its direction had been northwesterly.

"I cannot say how wide the path of the storm was, but from the reports I should say that it was a typical West Indian hurricane—not a cyclone. It originated in the usual locality of such storms and moved in the same direction. Unless they wear themselves out, they touch the South or Middle Atlantic Coasts, but coast reports do not indicate that this storm reached any part of our shores.

"Shipping at sea may, of course, suffer."

**Capt. Wood Dies in Venice.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—A cablegram was received from Venice this morning announcing the death of Capt. Joseph E. Wood on board the steam yacht Conqueror, which he commanded, and which is owned by F. W. Vanderbilt. Capt. Wood was about sixty years old, and had been with the Conqueror ever since she was built and brought from the other side by Mr. Vanderbilt.

## GREAT DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

### Fall of 2.24 Inches in the City in About Four Hours.

### THE HEAVIEST OF THE SEASON

**Streets Cleaned and Cellars Flooded—Discomfort in Brooklyn Shared by Imprisoned Tramps.**

A rainstorm of exceptional severity came upon the city yesterday morning. For the time it lasted—from about 6 A. M. to 10:10 A. M.—the waterfall was the greatest that the city has had this Summer. A fall of two and a half inches of rain in this vicinity in twenty-four hours is called excessive by the Weather Bureau. Yesterday morning the fall was 2.24 inches in four hours and ten minutes. There have been only three storms before this Summer in which the fall was rated excessive, one lasting from 5:08 P. M. of July 8 to 8 A. M. of July 9, giving a fall recorded at two and a half inches.

The fall was heaviest yesterday morning, as shown by the rain gauge at the Weather Bureau, at between 7:24 A. M. and 7:50 A. M. and between 9:10 A. M. and 9:50 A. M. The wind was officially rated as fresh, and there were accompaniments of heavy thunder and brilliant electric flashes. The downpour served to clean the city's streets pretty thoroughly. It also flooded many cellars in low lying sections, mainly along the water fronts.

The storm here, according to the local weather clerk, was in nowise influenced by the West Indian hurricane. There were heavy electric storms all along the coast, and rain to the westward as far as the Rocky Mountains, excepting in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado, due to a wide area of low pressure and consequent unsettled atmospheric conditions. There were particularly heavy thunderstorms in Philadelphia and Indianapolis, as well as in New York, while in New England and the Gulf States, excepting Louisiana, it was fair. The temperature here at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 degrees, the same as on the preceding day at the same hour. It was 71 degrees at noon, and generally through the day a little lower than on the preceding day.

Brooklyn received a thorough drenching by the storm. Streets and cellars were flooded in all parts of the borough, and travel on the trolley cars was attended with great discomfort. While the storm was at its height in that borough a streak of lightning went through an open window of the Midwood Clubhouse, in Flatbush, into the telephone room. John McKinney, Superintendent of the club, who was in the room at the time, was shocked and thrown from a chair on which he was sitting. He recovered in a few moments, however. The cellars of many houses in the Red Hook district and in the neighborhood of the navy yard were flooded by the storm.

A number of tramps confined in the Flatbush Police Station awaiting trial for vagrancy suffered a shock from which some of the more sensitive of them will probably never fully recover. They were in the cells in the basement of the building. The heavy downpour of rain in the morning flooded the basement, and the inmates of the cells, to their unutterable horror, awoke to find themselves partially submerged in water, whereupon there arose such an outcry as brought the reserves down from up stairs with a rush. They found the panic-stricken tramps making frantic efforts to climb up the side walls of their cells to get away from the water. The tramps were removed to dry quarters, to their intense relief.

### STORM'S RAVAGES AT NEWARK.

**Streets Flooded and Horses Killed by Electric Shocks—Lightning's Work at East Orange.**

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—According to the Weather Bureau records, 2.89 inches of rain fell here this morning, of which 2.15 inches fell in the hour between 6:15 and 7:15 o'clock. The rain came down in such torrents that it was impossible to see ten feet even indistinctly.

Cellars were flooded, streets washed out, and the sewers overflowed and blocked traffic. Despite this, comparatively little damage was done as compared with the great storm of June, 1897, when a large section of the city was under water. On that occasion far less rain fell, but the tide was at the flood and the water backed through the sewers far into the city. To-day the outrush of the water was unimpeded at the sewer outlets, owing to the ebb tide. The overflows resulted from the sewers being too small to carry the great volume of water pouring into them. The streets in the lower part of the city for a time were under from ten inches to five feet of water. In some of the factories no more work could be done to-day. The loss in the city will be several thousands of dollars, but in no individual instance will it amount to over $100.

Lightning struck a network of wires at Orange Street and Roseville Avenue, and, running through the Newark Telephone Company's wires, set fire to the branch office at the same corner. The fire was put out with little damage. A highly charged wire of the electric light company fell at Bloomfield Avenue, near the city line. A team of horses drawing a truck stepped upon the charged surface and were instantly killed. The driver was Patrick McKane. He was slightly shocked, but revived in a short time.

A team driven by Thomas Nelson was left standing in front of a house in Belleville while the driver went inside. Before he came out the team started and walked up the street a short distance. There they came upon the electric light wire which had fallen, and one of the horses was killed. Nelson ran out and tried to unfasten the harness and was shocked. He was not seriously hurt. Two horses driven and owned by a farmer named Tyman of Roselle were coming up Frelinghuysen Avenue when they came upon a broken electric wire and were instantly killed.

The trolley cars in all parts of the city were delayed and many fuses burned out. The Ferry Street lines had to suspend east of the Pennsylvania Railroad owing to the water in the streets. Several flagpoles were struck by lightning, but no serious harm resulted.

In East Orange three houses were struck. The house of Robert Kenyon, on Hollywood Avenue, was struck twice. One bolt tore the chimney off and hurled a portion of it through the windows of a house adjoining. The latter house was not occupied. The second bolt struck on the other side of the house a short time afterward and hurled a portion of a cornice against the house of Mrs. Mary J. Clark, crushing the weather boards. The house of L. C. McDermott, on Walnut Street, was struck and the chimney torn off. No other damage was done. The house was filled with smoke, and an alarm was turned in by neighbors, none of the family being at home, but there was no fire. A corner of the roof of E. S. Crain's house, on Hawthorne Avenue, was torn off by a bolt.

In West Orange the mountain roads are badly washed out, and it was after noon before the trolley line to this city from South Orange was in working order, owing to the tracks being buried under many inches of mud and stones, and in one place being undermined.

**Woman Made Deaf by Lightning.**

A bolt of lightning yesterday morning entered a window of the house of William Dusing, local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at 432 Ninth Street, Long Island City. All of the kettles and pans that were hanging on one of the side walls were knocked to the floor and some of them twisted into fantastic shapes. Mrs. Mary Hufagle, mother-in-law of Mr. Dusing, was in the room and was made deaf. She was not otherwise injured.

**Hearse Struck by Lightning.**

A hearse was struck by lightning in front of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church at Weehawken during yesterday's storm. The funeral was that of James Sullivan, fifteen years old, of 88 Chestnut Street, who was run over and killed by an Erie freight train on Tuesday. As no damage was done to the hearse beyond shattering the doors the funeral was not interrupted.

**Manhattan Beach Flagpole Struck.**

During the heavy storm yesterday morning lightning struck the flagpole on the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The pole was shattered, but no other damage was done. Considerable excitement was caused inside the theatre by the wreck of the pole. About seventy-five members of the De Angelis Opera Company were rehearsing their parts in "The Wedding Day" at the time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

### "BATH HOUSE" HAS A RIVAL.

**"Hinky Dink," Another Chicago Statesman, Coming to Saratoga to Display His Startling Raiment.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Not to be outdone in a sartorial way by Alderman Coughlin, his colleague, "Hinky Dink," has blossomed out, and is about to start for Saratoga, where the chips come from.

It was noticed that Alderman Kenna has been in deep meditation ever since "Bath House" started the Eastern world of fashion with his vociferous clothes. He was absent-minded, and frequently made mistakes behind the bar. The reason for this appears in a recent investment in clothes. Among other things he laid in a stock of heliotrope shirts and has had a dozen fancy vests made, mostly in shades of green.

The "glad rags," as he calls them, came home late last night. There is one pair of trousers of a hue known as startled fawn and another called "gashouse blue." A third is the color of an electric light plant in full bloom. To-day he appeared in State Street with one of the green vests, and, as he afterward expressed it, he was the "sinecure" of all eyes.

He expects to start for Saratoga Saturday night, and he will call for a white chip the first thing.

### MARRIED A KANSAS SOLDIER.

**Wedding of One of the Club Pledged to Wed Only Funston's Men.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The success of the Girls' Bachelor Club of Winfield is assured. According to the vow she took when she became a member, Miss May Williams, the President, was married last Sunday to Private Davison of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

The rules of this club are that every member must wed a Twentieth Kansas hero or no one at all.

### NEW YORK EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

**Gardner R. Badger, Who Robbed the Panama Steamship Company.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—Local detectives arrested in this city to-day Gardner R. Badger, a young Brooklynite, who is wanted in New York for the embezzlement of $841.59 from the Panama Steamship Company.

Badger had evaded arrest for two months, and had enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Infantry, at Camp Meade.

He did not deny his guilt, saying that a woman he met on a Hudson River boat was responsible for his crime.

### OPPOSING THE BICYCLE TRUST.

**A Kenosha (Wis.) Factory Will Turn Out 100,000 Wheels Annually.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 10.—Fred Morgan of Chicago has bought a controlling interest in the C. H. Sieg bicycle factory of this city, and will assume the management of the works, retaining Mr. Sieg as the local Superintendent. The plant will be operated in opposition to the bicycle trust, and will be worked to its full capacity of 100,000 wheels annually.

No publication has been made of the sum paid by Mr. Morgan, but the price is reported to be a large one. When the plant was reorganized a few weeks ago it was the intention of the management to manufacture automobiles, but this plan will be abandoned for the present, at least, under the new management.

### PASSED BLACKBURN'S BOAT.

**British Ship Sights the Gloucester Man on His Lonely Voyage.**

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The British ship Nelson, Capt Perrian, which sailed from Lyttleton, N. Z., May 5 for London, and which has arrived at this port, reports that she passed, July 3, in latitude 48 north, longitude 21 west, a three-ton cutter, containing one man, steering in the direction of Ireland. The occupant of the boat made no reply to the Nelson's signals. The little craft was proceeding gayly in smooth water. Her name, apparently, was Great Western or Great Eastern.

Under escort of the Gloucester Yacht Club and a fleet of nearly a hundred yachts, Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., set sail alone on the afternoon of June 18 last in his little sloop-rigged, four-ton boat, the Great Western, on a trip across the Atlantic.

Blackburn followed a seafaring life on Gloucester fishing vessels for many years, and in January, 1883, with one companion, he was cast away in his dory on the Grand Banks for five days without food or water. His companion died, but Blackburn was rescued, although he lost fingers and toes, and was otherwise crippled as the result of his terrible experience. Two years ago he organized an expedition to the Klondike.

The Great Western is stocked with provisions for ninety days, and Gloucester, England, is the point where Blackburn expects to land first.

### MR. BATES IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The hero of Newport yesterday afternoon was the redoubtable "Fatty" Bates, who, having turned yachtsman for the nonce, came on one of the vessels of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Shelter Island, and, landing at the Yacht Club station, mounted the box of a coach and proceeded to tool the same with a four-in-hand through crowded Thames Street. He had as his box companion Mrs. Smith, well known in Newport, who was at one time reported to be engaged to Mr. Hanan, and who is spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier, while there were several other women and men on the other seats.

Thames Street is not adapted for the passage of a large coach and four horses, and in attempting to cross it Mr. Bates's leaders and one of his wheelers became tangled up in the wheels of one or more tradesmen's carts. Mr. Bates preserved his usual sangfroid and held the reins firmly while the horses, which were plunging and rearing, were extricated from their mix-up, and finally drove off amid the cheers of a large crowd which had assembled to view the celebrities. Mr. Bates spent his boyhood Summers in Newport, so that there were shouts of welcome as well as of applause from the crowd. The incident was a very amusing one.

### STRANGE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Walter Nickerson, a little son of George Nickerson, an East Fishkill farmer, died suddenly yesterday of hydrophobia. His case is considered a mystery, and the medical profession is puzzled as to the manner in which he contracted the disease.

Dr. Sutton of Hopewell was called to see the boy on the morning of his death, and found all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He tested the patient with water, which produced spasms of the throat and chest. The child barked like a dog, but there seems to be no positive knowledge that the boy was bitten.

On Saturday last the child was in the barnyard, and began to cry, saying that something had bitten him. The father searched the yard, but found nothing. A theory is advanced that the boy was bitten by a kissing bug.

**New Citizens' Union Branch.**

A preliminary meeting for the organization of a branch of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-third Assembly District was held last evening at 2,044 Amsterdam Avenue. J. T. Newcomb occupied the chair and E. M. Caffall acted as Secretary. The Committee on Membership, composed of Milton Theis, B. F. Hamilton, and B. W. Holt, proposed the names of thirty members for the Executive Committee, and they were forwarded to the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union for approval. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the views of the laboring people in the Twenty-third Assembly District, and see if they could not be induced to act with the Citizens' Union. A permanent organization will be effected at a meeting to be held on Aug. 17.

## NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

### Consolidation of Independent Companies Will Bring Competition.

### TO USE COLE-MARTIN SYSTEM

**The People's Corporation to Absorb the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company.**

A consolidation of the independent telephone companies of this city is now in progress. It is probable that on Aug. 15 the interests of the People's Telephone Corporation and the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company will be pooled with the aim of establishing a successful competitor of the American Bell Telephone system.

These two independent companies have had charters for some time, but have never operated owing, it is claimed by the promoters, to the opposition placed in their way by the New York Telephone Company, which operates under the manipulation of the Bell Company, and has had a monopoly not only of franchises but of patents. It is now claimed by the independent companies that they have overcome the difficulty of securing patents, having obtained control of a system which, they say, is as good and in many ways superior to the inventions and apparatus used by the Bell people. By uniting the New York and Eastern and the People's, it is said, the way will be clear to fight the New York Telephone Company, and with this in view a meeting of the stockholders of the People's Corporation was held Wednesday, when plans for absorbing the New York and Eastern were discussed. Another meeting of the stockholders of the People's will be held Aug. 15, at which time, it is said, the two independent telephone companies will come together, the People's absorbing the New York and Eastern.

"We have made five-year contracts with 10,000 subscribers," said A. H. Mildenberg, General Manager of the People's Telephone Corporation, yesterday. "We have control of all the patents and telephone apparatus we want, and we firmly believe we will be favored by the city authorities with all the rights to subways necessary to establish a perfect system of telephones in New York and Brooklyn. The money has always been in sight, so there seems but little to check the movement for competitive telephone facilities in the city."

Mr. Mildenberg declined to discuss the details of the plan for the consolidation of the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and the People's Telephone Corporation, but acknowledged that such a plan is being negotiated and that it will probably be decided at the meeting of the stockholders of the People's Aug. 15.

"The New York and Eastern," said he, "already has rights to operate in Brooklyn, which were at first disputed, but which were subsequently established by the courts. By absorbing this company the People's Telephone Corporation can begin at once establishing a service in Brooklyn. All that would have to be done then would be to secure similar rights in New York to complete the system, and we have no doubt about the ability to obtain these rights. There is a corporation known as the Citizens' Telephone Company which has the territorial rights in the States of New York and New Jersey of the Cole-Martin patents, and these are the patents we will probably engage. The Cole-Martin system is no experiment, having already been firmly established in competition with the Bell system in Detroit.

Darwin R. James is President of the People's Corporation, and Silas B. Dutcher, who is President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, is Treasurer. Mr. Mildenberg, who is general manager of the People's, is also general manager of the New York and Eastern. The charters of these companies provide for a capital of $5,000,000 each. It is understood that the plan for the consolidation of the two companies provides for the issuing of $1,640,000 of stock by the People's Corporation for the absorption of the New York and Eastern's interests, and the rights to patents of the Citizens' Company. Mr. Mildenberg, however, refused to affirm or deny this when seen yesterday.

Inquiry was made at the New York Telephone Company's offices yesterday concerning the proposed combination of the independent companies. General Manager Bethell said it was a matter about which he knew nothing.

### MURDERED BY A WAITER.

**Gus McKennie, Resenting a Fancied Insult to His Wife at a Manitou Hotel, Killed by a Bystander.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—Gus McKennie, a wealthy cotton compressor of Gainesville, Texas, who, in company with his wife, had been stopping at the Barker House at Manitou for several days past, was instantly killed during the lunch hour by a colored waiter named George McKormick. The dining room was crowded with guests, who became panic-stricken and a scene of wild confusion followed.

McKennie and his wife had just entered the dining room. The latter, who was a few feet in advance, asked the head waiter, George Groves, if their seats were ready for them. He replied that they were not. This was due to the great crowds. Mrs. McKennie seemed disappointed and her face flushed as if in anger.

McKennie saw this, and hastily presuming that Groves had replied insultingly to his wife he advanced and struck him a heavy blow in the face with his kane. Groves staggered under the blow, bleeding profusely, but retreated without offering resistance. McCormick, who waited on the table where Mr. and Mrs. McKennie had been eating since arriving at the hotel, overcome with sudden frenzy, seized a water bottle, and from ten feet away hurled it with great force, striking McKennie in the temple.

The latter dropped, apparently dead. He lived, however, for half an hour, but did not regain consciousness, though receiving expert medical attention.

The murderer was seized and hustled into the colored quarters, where Marshal Cree arrested him and hurled him for safe keeping to Colorado Springs. He denies all knowledge of the affair.

McKennie was thirty-five years old and wealthy. He was popular among the 200 Texans and other Southern guests at the hotel. The excitement was such, however, that McKormick narrowly escaped swift and terrible punishment. His removal from the jail here may prove necessary, though he is strongly guarded to-night.

**John Coster of New York Drowned.**

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—John Coster of New York City, a guest at George F. Martin's, Parksville, was drowned in Lily Pond, near that village, this morning. He was in a small sailboat, with George Fisher and another New York man, when it capsized. They succeeded in getting upon the bottom of the boat, but Coster, who could not swim, slipped off and was twice rescued by his companion. The third time he went to the bottom and was never seen again.

**Pin Caused Consumption Symptoms.**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Peter L. Eck of Carrollton, a supposed victim of consumption, has coughed up a brass pin which he swallowed thirty years ago, and which caused all the trouble with his lungs. His complete recovery is now expected.

### ANOTHER TROLLEY VICTIM.

**Spinal Meningitis, Caused by Accident, Kills Edward Jones.**

Another name was added to the trolley death roll in Brooklyn yesterday. Edward Jones, forty years old, died at his home, 410 Atlantic Avenue, of spinal meningitis caused by a peculiar accident.

Jones was riding on the front seat of a Nassau car on Aug. 2, when, it is claimed, he was struck on the side of the head by the car brake, which the motorman had allowed to swing around suddenly. Spinal meningitis set in.

### DR. ASPINWALL'S AUTOMOBILE.

**Causes a Runaway at Shelter Island—Two Persons Hurt.**

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The only automobile in this section was the cause of a runaway which demolished a wagon, injuring its two occupants and the horse. The automobile is the property of the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall of New York, who is spending the Summer here.

Christopher Tracey and J. S. Wheaton, guests of the Manhanset Hotel, were driving along the shore road when the accident occurred. The automobile operated by Dr. Aspinwall, was coming in the opposite direction. The horse became frightened and bolted, colliding with the automobile. Mr. Tracey and Mr. Wheaton were thrown to the ground. Both received injuries about the head and body. The wagon was demolished and the horse was badly cut about the head and shoulders. The automobile was not damaged.

### BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL NEWS.

**A Ball for Admiral Sampson, Who Sends Cards for a Reception.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The scene of celebration to-night in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers was at the Newport, where a naval ball was given by five well-known New York society women—the Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. John J. Emory, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. F. Pinchot, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. The Admiral looked somewhat tired when he opened the ball with the Countess.

There were about fifty officers present, and among others noticed were Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabri, Mrs. Guyerneau Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Admiral Upshur, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Scofield, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. William Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Misses Patterson, Baron and Baroness Hengelmiller, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. Adams, S. T. De Witt Cuyler, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Arden M. Robbins, Wilford Waters, Benjamin Chew, Phoenix Ingraham, Count Von Rosen, Baron Destrale, Theodore Bjorkston, and Carroll Brent Chilton.

This afternoon the officers of the fleet were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards at New York, at the Edwards Summer residence, Eastcote, Hull's Cove. The affair was in the nature of a picnic, for luncheon was served at small tables in the woods of Eastcote. After luncheon there was a dance on the tennis court, opened by a quadrille, in which the Admiral danced with Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards. The fête was the largest and most successful outdoor affair given this season. About fifty of the officers went up to Eastcote from the ships in their launches. Mrs. Edwards was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards.

This afternoon and evening there has been a very successful dog show in the tent pavilion used yesterday for the Reading Room reception to Admiral Sampson. The plan of having the dog show was only thought of yesterday, but R. Hall McCormick succeeded in arousing interest so successfully that there were over one hundred exhibits. Admiral Sampson's band played during the afternoon. The Newport is close by the show, and the guests at the naval ball walked over between dances to look at the dogs. There were a number of exhibits from the ships. Dr. Robert Amory's bulldog Admiral Sampson attracted the most attention.

Admiral Sampson issued invitations to-day for a reception to be given on board the flagship New York Saturday afternoon. The fleet will leave here Saturday night.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York entertained at dinner at the Malvern to-night.

**Death of Thomas W. Slater.**

Thomas W. Slater, a dentist, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital July 18 from Trainor's Hotel, suffering from Bright's disease, died in that institution last night. His body was removed to the Morgue. Slater at one time had an office on Thirty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and was considered an authority in his profession.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

One of the buildings of the electric light plant of the Washington (D. C.) Traction and Electric Company was destroyed yesterday. Loss probably $50,000. The place was used for the storage of electrical appliances and as a stable and for office purposes.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:08 A. M.—21 West Ninety-seventh Street; Mrs. J. Terrell; damage, $100.

8:30 A. M.—26 Canal Street; Goldy & Leight; damage, $500.

9:05 A. M.—742 Third Avenue; Peterson & Co.; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—145 Forsyth Street; Morris Rudrick; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—12 James Slip; P. Campbell; damage, $2,500.

8:15 P. M.—134 Brook Avenue; A. Fino; damage, $30.

8:40 P. M.—537 East Eleventh Street; John Bender; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—1 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; J. H. White; damage, $10.

10:45 P. M.—57 Cannon Street; M. Engelman; damage slight.

### THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms. Fresh to brisk southerly winds.

The general showers in New York and New England yesterday prevented a decided rise of temperature over the district. There were showers and thunderstorms generally east of the Mississippi and in the lake regions. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather was mostly fair, except light showers in the extreme northern portions. The low pressure in the West and Northwest will cause a continuation of the high temperatures over the districts now affected, except in the Northwest and extreme West, where it will be cooler to-day. It will also be cooler to-morrow in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There will be showers and thunderstorms to-day in the Atlantic States and lake regions and the Upper Ohio Valley, followed to-morrow by generally fair weather over all districts. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1898. | 1899. | 1899. |
| 8 A. M. | 72 | 71 | 73 |
| 6 A. M. | 69 | 71 | 78 |
| 9 A. M. | 67 | 70 | 78 |
| 12 M. | 65 | 70 | 81 |
| 4 P. M. | 68 | 75 | 84 |
| 6 P. M. | 66 | 73 | 80 |
| 9 P. M. | 64 | 71 | 76 |
| 12 P. M. | 64 | 71 | 75 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 77¼ |
| Weather Bureau | 71 |
| Corresponding date 1898 | 69 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty-five years | 74 |

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees, at 9:50 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.
*The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.*
For sale by all jewelers.

### AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

ENDICOTT—E. Kapske, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

HOFFMAN—John Utley, Sheffield, England; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; Leopold Fichter, Concepcion, Guatemala; William B. King, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Edward Collens, Stormport, England; Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, (Duchess of Stafford,) ex-Senator J. Don Cameron, Pennsylvania; Reginald W. Truman, London.

IMPERIAL—A. A. Doyle, London.

MANHATTAN—Prof. J. A. Tufts, Exeter, N. H.; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

NORMANDIE—Ex-Congressman Richard B. Comstock, Rhode Island.

PARK AVENUE—A de Burgh Whyte, London.

WALDORF—F. Blanc, Paris; Banker P. Paine, Niagara Falls; James M. Schneider, Guadalajara, Mexico; Sigismund Kutnow, London.

### ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Alkemeyer, E., Houston, Texas; Thomas B. McCardell, dry goods and millinery.

Aschuler, L., Aurora, Ill.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Auble, Brown & Co., Akron, Ohio; C. L. Brown, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Adler, A. A. Vicksburg, Miss.; boots and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur Jungmann, cloaks.

Bauch, Hugo E., Milwaukee, Wis.; department store; Robert Schiller, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Simon, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Howe, silks and velvets; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; R. W. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Beimer, Max, Columbus, Ohio; tailoring; Broadway Central.

Bettman, Naussbaum & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Levi Bettman, clothing; M. Naussbaum, clothing; Savoy Hotel.

Burus & Bell, Colorado, Texas; F. N. Burus, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Bergman & Greenbaum Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Bergman, tailors to the trade; Netherland Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Simpson, hats and feathers; Hoffman House.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Cannon, Grand Central," Sedalia, Mo.; Miss K. Ashwell, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. MacDonald, ribbons; Miss Barry, corsets; J. R. Hynes, laces and embroideries; H. A. Morgan, gloves; 115 Worth Street.

Cannon's Grand Central, Sedalia, Mo.; J. M. Cannon

# FILIPINOS ARE CONFIDENT

## Captured Letters Urge Inhabitants to Hold Out Longer.

## SURE OF EUROPEAN SUPPORT

**Say Recognition Will Be Granted by Aug. 31 and American Administration Will Be Overthrown.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Captured letters, high insurgent authority, exhorting inhabitants to hold out a little longer; that European recognition will be granted by Aug. 31, and that present United States Administration will be overthrown.

OTIS.

## TROOPS ARE NOW AT CALULET.

**American Lines Advance — Filipino Loss in San Fernando Battle Was 100 Dead and 300 Wounded.**

MANILA, Aug. 10—5:45 P. M.—Official reports received here from the scene of the recent fighting with the Filipinos say that the day was spent in reconnaissances, during which the American troops found a few of the enemy. But there were no engagements of importance. A battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry under Major O'Brien advanced very close to Angeles. The Major reports there are about 250 insurgents there. A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry made a reconnaissance in the direction of Porac, but the enemy there scattered.

The main body of the American Army is at Calulet. The line has been materially changed since the advance was stopped yesterday, and now includes the towns of Gungua and Santa Rita.

Major Gen. Otis to-day issued an order closing the ports in the hands of the insurgents to inter-island traffic. Aguinaldo issued a decree July 24, dated from Tarlac, closing the insurgent ports to vessels flying the American flag, and inviting vessels under other flags to visit them. Vessels under foreign flags cannot traffic with these ports without running the blockade.

The gunboats Concord, Yorktown, Callao, and Pampanga bombarded San Fernando Tuesday. The Filipinos replied with cannon and musketry for an hour and then fled to the hills, the gunboats firing on them with their machine guns until the rebels disappeared. The bombardment was continued for some time afterward, and many houses were riddled and destroyed, but the town was not set on fire. The gunboats did not land men. The rebel losses are not known.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department the following report of yesterday's engagement:

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's movement yesterday very successful; served to clear country rear and left and right of insergents; has advanced north to Calulet, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitring; his casualties, five killed and twenty-nine wounded. Officers wounded: Major Braden, Capt. Abernethy, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, leg and arm, moderate; Lieut. Williams, Fifty-first Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated to left and rear toward Santa Rita. MacArthur's advance under Wheaton and Lisicum consists of Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, part of Twenty-second Regiments, and portion of Fifty-first Iowa. Movement very difficult on account of mud and surface water. MacArthur reports insurgents' loss 100 killed, some 300 wounded; they were rapidly driven northward, and last evening apparently abandoned Porac line, where they blew up powder works.

OTIS.

## MANILA RECRUITS REJECTED.

**Great Care Exercised in Selecting Men for Philippine Army.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The five recruits from this city who were rejected by the medical officers at Camp Meade, Penn., and who were re-examined yesterday under Surgeon General Sternberg's direction by an officer of the army dispensary here, were found to be physically defective. The report of the examining officer at Camp Meade was sustained, and the men again rejected.

It is stated that the utmost care is being exercised in the selection of recruits for the Philippines. Men who are under age, under size and weight, or whose moral character is doubtful, cannot join the army.

## ST. JOHN'S ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

**British Naval Officer's Reported Views as to Manila to be Investigated.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statements alleged to have been made by Lieut. Commander P. S. St. John of the British gunboat Peacock reflecting on the American management of the war in the Philippines, and predicting that Great Britain ultimately will take the archipelago, have been brought to the attention of the War Department.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day the matter would be referred to the State Department for investigation. He did not believe any British officer would be guilty of the indiscretion alleged to have been committed by Lieut. Commander St. John. The records of the War Department, he said, showed that only 725 American soldiers had been killed. St. John is said to have placed the American loss at 5,000.

## SENATOR PLATT DEFENDS COPP.

**Says the Napidan Must Have Fired on Paete Under Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Platt of New York, who is in the city on business in connection with some minor appointments that he wishes to go to New Yorkers, was asked to-day concerning his recommendation of Lieut. William M. Copp, who, it is alleged in the dispatches from Manila, ordered the gunboat Napidan, of which he was in charge, to fire on the friendly village of Paete, on Laguna de Bay, Luzon. It was also stated in the reports that the natives had been promised protection by Gen. Lawton providing they returned to Paete. The Senator said:

"I did recommend Lieut. Copp. He is of a good family in New York, bright, well educated, and qualified in every way to fill the position he holds. I cannot believe that he was guilty of such a piece of indiscretion as the reports seem to indicate. He is too cool-headed for that. If he fired on a friendly village it must have been under orders. If any investigation is ever made I am confident that he will be fully exonerated."

## COL. HAWKINS'S BODY ARRIVES.

**Met at Station in Washington, Penn., by Escort—Funeral to be Later.**

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 10.—When the funeral train bearing the remains of Col. Hawkins reached here shortly after 9 o'clock, the entire population of the town seemed to have gathered at the station to do honor to the memory of their fellow-townsman. It was a sad home-coming. The crowd was a silent one, and the flag at Chestnut Street Station, where the train stopped, was at half-mast.

The funeral escort was met at the station by Post 120, G. A. R.; the ex-members of Company H, Tenth Regiment, and Camp 316, Sons of Veterans. A detachment of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, guarded the station platform and prevented the thousands gathered there from pressing too closely about the casket as it was lifted from the train and placed in the funeral car.

The procession moved up Chestnut Street to Main Street, and from there to the former residence of the Colonel. The streets were lined with people, and all the business houses and residences were draped with the National flag and crape.

To-morrow the body will be placed in a vault to await the arrival of the Tenth Regiment from San Francisco, when a military funeral will take place.

## THE TRANSPORT SHERIDAN SAILS.

**Leaves Manila with South Dakota and Minnesota Soldiers.**

MANILA, Aug. 10—5:45 P. M.—The United States transport Sheridan sailed for home to-day with 667 men of the South Dakota Regiment, 996 of the Minnesota Regiment, and 205 men discharged from various organizations. The Pennsylvania sailed from Iloilo this morning.

### COL. LOPER'S STORY OF THE FIGHT.

**The Fifty-first Iowa Saw Hard Fighting Near San Fernando.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 10.—The Des Moines News has received the following cablegram from Col. J. C. Loper commanding the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, in the Philippines, in reference to Wednesday's battle:

"The Fifty-first Iowa saw some of the hardest fighting it has encountered during the present campaign. Our forces advanced several miles from San Fernando, wading through deep mud, and fighting almost constantly, the Filipinos retiring in considerable confusion, but maintaining a steady fire. The engagement was general, 6,000 of the enemy being engaged, while Gen. MacArthur had, in addition to our regiment, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, and the new Thirty-sixth, part of the Seventeenth Regiment, and a cavalry troop.

"Our advance was assisted by the artillery, fifteen guns being employed. One battalion of the Fifty-first accompanied the artillery in a successful movement in the direction of Mexico, the regiment advancing with the main body of troops toward Angeles.

"The American loss was severe, several killed, and about twenty-five wounded. Our casualties were as follows:

"Harry P. Brenholts, private, Company M, Mount Pleasant; shot in leg; severe.

"Lamont Williams, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Shenandoah; shot in both thighs; moderate.

"Peter Harriff, private, Company C, Henderson; shot in chest; severe.

"A. M. Slatten, private, Company A; shot in leg; moderate.

"James F. Stuffitt, private, Company E, Clarinda, member of band; shot in side; slight."

### THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

**Gen. Otis Submits Nominations for Officers of the Regiment.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Otis has made the following nominations for officers of the volunteer cavalry regiment, known as the Eleventh Cavalry, and organized in the Philippines:

Colonel—James Lockett, Captain Fourth Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel—John H. Weisenberger, Major First Washington.

Majors—Hugh T. Sime, Major First California; Thomas C. Carson, Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Dennis E. Nolan, Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.

Adjutant—Capt. Evan E. Young, Lieutenant First South Dakota.

Quartermaster—Capt. Alvin Arndt, Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.

Commissary—First Lieut. George E. Winterburn, private volunteer cavalry.

Captains—Edward L. Glasgow, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Joseph T. Davidson, Captain Fifty-first Iowa; Edward A. Sturges, Captain First Washington; Edward L. King, Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry; Ernest H. Agnew, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Samuel G. Larsen, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Russell T. Hozzard, Lieutenant First Washington; Guy E. Logan, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; William A. Green, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Henry L. Egell, Lieutenant First Washington.

First Lieutenants—James O. Ross, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Frederick E. Gignoux, Lieutenant First Troop, Nevada Cavalry; Morrow C. Gustin, Lieutenant First Washington; Charles R. Cowbridge, Lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Frederick H. Parks, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Herman Lehman, Sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Lindsey Cheatham, Seargant Third Artillery; George M. Wray, private volunteer cavalry; Francis H. Lincoln, Sergeant Fifty-first Iowa; Joseph W. Morris, private volunteer cavalry; Raymond S. Enslow, private volunteer cavalry; Walter V. Cotchett, First Washington; Louis S. Styr, Lieutenant First Washington; Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Corporal First Washington; Holley Hill, Sergeant First Washington.

Second Lieutenants—Hugh T. Kirkoan, civilian; Lio M. Cutts, civilian; Lewis Foerster, Sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Charles H. Burritt, recruit volunteer cavalry; Emery C. West, private First South Dakota.

Major and Surgeon—George D. Deshon, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Captain and Surgeon—Alexander D. Ghiselin, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieutenant and Surgeon—Shadworth O. Beasely, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

## PHILIPPINE SHIPS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mail reports received at the Navy Department show that Admiral Watson is using every means to break up the insurgent traffic between the islands of the Philippine group.

Commander Sperry of the Yorktown, at Iloilo, reported to Admiral Watson early in June that in his opinion the insurgents were throwing troops into Negros and Leyte, from Luzon and the Island of Panay. Commander Sperry sent the gunboat Samar, under command of Ensign H. C. McFarland, to break up this traffic. In four days he destroyed thirteen schooners along the coast of Panay. Each one of these vessels had a cargo. In each case the natives were set ashore with their personal effects.

## MARINES FOR MANILA.

A battalion of United States marines, gathered together from the several naval stations along the Atlantic Coast, will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Manila. The battalion will be commanded by Major Elliott, and will consist of 356 men.

The marines will be taken to Jersey City on a Government tug, where they will board a special train for San Francisco, over the Pennsylvania and Union Pacific Railroads. A Government transport will take the battalion from San Francisco to Manila.

**To Take Possession of the Carolines.**

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Manila reports that the dispatch boat Alava has sailed to take possession of the Caroline Islands.

## NOT TO ENTERTAIN DEWEY.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Home Market Club to-day passed a vote as follows:

"Considering that opposition has arisen to the Home Market Club's proposed entertainment of Admiral Dewey,

"Voted, That our annual dinner, which usually occurs about the time of year when it is hoped he will visit Boston, be postponed so that it cannot be a part or stand in the way of any part of the welcome in which all citizens, without prejudice or rivalry should join."

## CANNOT FIND DEWEY LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug 10.—The announcement has been made at the Navy Department that an examination of files there failed to discover the letter written by Admiral, then Commander, Dewey in 1873, asking to be assigned to the capture of the City of Manila in case war with Spain resulted from the Virginius trouble.

It is highly probable that Commander Dewey's letter was not a strictly official communication, but that such a missive was sent to Washington at the time mentioned is a matter of knowledge on the part of those who were on duty on the Narragansett.

When Admiral Dewey arrives there is no doubt felt by those familiar with the facts that he will establish their truth beyond question.

**Post Office Named for Dewey.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Yam Hill County, Oregon, to-day rejoices in a Post Office named Dewey. With the order creating the office is another naming B. Y. Roe as the Postmaster. In honor of another well-known man Cedar Lake, Ind., is allowed to change its name to Armour; Mathias Lauraman is commissioned as its Postmaster.

**Dewey Not Going to England.**

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Admiral Dewey, in response to an inquiry made by The Daily Mail, sends the following: "Regret cannot visit England. Must arrive New York Oct. 1."

**Dewey to be Mr. Stoll's Guest.**

NAPLES, Aug. 10.—On his return from Sorrento Admiral Dewey will be the guest of Albert Stoll.

**Sing Sing Camp Meeting Opened.**

SING SING, Aug. 10.—The sixty-eighth annual camp meeting, under the auspices of the New York Methodist Camp Meeting Association, began to-day in the camp woods, about a mile back of this village, and will continue ten days. It is in charge of Presiding Elder C. W. Millard, D. D., the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, and the Rev. D. W. Couch. Regular services will be held daily at 6, 8, and 10:30 A. M., and at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings will be held at all convenient opportunities between the regular services. Special meetings for the promotion of holiness will be held daily in the Tompkins Tabernacle. Children's meeting will be held daily at 4 P. M., and next Tuesday will be "Children's Day." Thursday, Aug. 17, will be "Old Folks' Day."

# AMERICAN RULE IN CUBA

## A. J. Welch Tells How It Has Brought About Better Conditions.

## AN IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE

**More Money Going Into the Country and People Willing to be Americanized—Gen. Wood's Good Work.**

Andrew J. Welch, special agent of Major Estes G. Rathbone, the United States Director General of Post in Cuba, is in New York for a few days. He spent seven months in Cuba, and is favorably impressed with the disposition shown by the people there to fraternize with the Americans and adopt American customs and ideas. He said yesterday: "It is possibly not known here that under Spanish rule Cuba had no money order system or railway mail service. Gen. Rathbone took charge of the postal service there on Jan. 1, and under his management the service has steadily improved. At the present time the money order system is in operation in all of the larger Post Offices in Cuba, and the railway postal service is in operation on all the railroads and steamships. These changes appear to be appreciated by the business community and the people generally in Cuba.

"The Americans in Cuba are doing everything possible to bring the cities on that island up to a higher plane of civilization. Much has already been accomplished in a sanitary way. I believe that Havana would be as healthful as any city in the United States if it had proper sewers. Plans are now under consideration for a complete sewerage system, and work is likely to begin this Fall. Gens. Brooke, Ludlow, Wilson, and Wood are thoroughly interested in their work of bettering the condition of the Cuban cities, and the old residents, especially the better element, are giving the Americans hearty co-operation. The only discontent and dissatisfaction that have cropped out are caused by some of the local politicians who desire the retention of the old Spanish laws, in order that they may remain in control of affairs.

"Since the 1st of last January I have made three trips over the entire island, visiting such points as can be reached by railroads and steamships. My treatment by both Cubans and Spaniards has been very hospitable. Cuba is the most fertile country I ever saw. There is nothing that grows in the ground that cannot be raised there. In years past the inhabitants of the island have prospered so well by raising sugarcane and tobacco that they entirely overlooked their mineral resources and small farm products.

"One great drawback in Cuba since the war is the lack of money. The people there were left in about the same condition as the people in the Southern States after the civil war. Some American capital is now finding its way to Cuba. Representatives of different syndicates and American enterprises are there looking over the ground and studying the conditions. English capitalists have bought up most of the railroads. The Cuban Central Railroad will be built within the next year from Santa Clara to Santiago, a distance of about 600 miles. This will give Havana a direct railway connection with Santiago. At present Santiago and other cities in that province can only be reached by boat, and the trip consumes three or four days.

"Large quantities of cattle are being shipped into Cuba from Mexico and Jamaica, and some American agricultural implements are being imported. Trade generally is taking on a more active spirit throughout the island. In my opinion, as soon as the hotel accommodations improve so as to give visitors first-class service, Havana will become a great Winter resort for such of the people of the United States as have been going to Florida. We often hear people speak of Cubans and Spaniards as being ignorant. With regard to the better class of people on that island, it may be said that it is exceptional that you will find a grown person who does not speak French and German as well as his own language. Many speak English, and a very large number, both young and old, are putting forth their best efforts to learn the English language.

"In a business way the Spanish word 'manana' (to-morrow) is being discarded throughout Cuba for the word 'to-day.' The people there are readily adapting themselves to American ways. Under Spanish rule there was a tax on each letter that appeared on a sign or public placard in Cuban cities, consequently few of the stores and hotels displayed signs. That tax has been done away with, and now all of the stores, hotels, and restaurants have signs. The merchants, too, are beginning to realize that printers' ink is a good thing, and they are doing some extensive advertising.

"Gen. Leonard Wood is doing good work in Santiago. He returned there on July 10 after his visit to the United States, and found everything in confusion. There were 180 cases of yellow fever, all but one of the patients being Americans. By the evening of July 11 Gen. Wood had all of the soldiers out of the city and up in the mountains; hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants where there had been cases of yellow fever were closed and thoroughly disinfected. Within a week the General had the yellow fever checked so that people found it safe to return to the city."

# GOMEZ REASSURES CUBANS.

**Tells Them They Are Progressing Toward Independence with All Possible Speed.**

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—In an open letter published to-day by La Lucha, Gen. Maximo Gomez says he has remained in Cuba to fulfill a great duty. Now that exaggerated and mistaken notions are current regarding the state of Cuba, he desires to explain the true situation.

"It is absolutely false," he says, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards or between the Cubans and Americans or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. An old institution, the Cuban Army, is being dissolved; the people think only of absolute independence; a national party, which opens its arms to receive all without asking questions as to where they were during the war, is being formed. More could not have been done in so short a time.

"The impatient popuiation does not realize that it is not the work of a day to organize society. Turbulence of highly strung minds must have time to abate in a people thirsting for independence and for liberty restrained by rational precepts. There has been intervention by a foreign Nation for the sage of peace and now the moment is propitious. All who were previously disunited should unite for the same end, which is to form a council representing the soul of Cuba.

"In the meantime the intervening power will fulfill the obligations it has incurred, and the Cuban people, heroic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence and liberty which the future will surely bring.

"As for the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing the Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is a calumny against an honorable people. The Cuban, left poor by the war, should dream only of work. Let us allow bygones to be bygones. Let us see a brother in every man in Cuba."

With regard to himself, Gen. Gomez—whose letter is addressed to his son Domingo—says the latter must not trouble himself regarding his father's future and reputation. He declares that he considers himself sufficiently defended by his own record, by a career which he has "always adjusted to the rational order of events." He describes himself as "without ambitions of any kind that could disturb my conscience and happy in the lot of a people who shall on day be themselves happy."

"Cuba, which adopted and fought for the highest principles," he continues, "is now in peace. She is behaving like a cultured country, in order that her people may constitute themselves a nation, without need of an external mentor. If such conduct is continued, if family, the example of self-restraint is maintained, all American militarism must disappear, giving place to a true democracy."

The "noble people of Havana," he adds, have once more earned his gratitude by a signal demonstration of good-will toward his wife and family, but he is soon going away from among them, as he longs to be in his own country again.

**Says Americans Are Treated Badly.**

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Heraldo complains of the difficulties which it alleges are put in the way, not only of American doctors and lawyers, but of Americans in every branch of business. It says there is a seeming intention to make obstacles to discourage anything likely to do the country good. "We cannot understand," it adds, "this feeling of hostility against the citizens of a Nation desirous that Cuba take her rightful place in the commercial world."

## RIOT IN CIENFUEGOS.

**Bread Cart with Spanish Flag Painted on It Mutilated.**

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—El Diario de la Marina devotes considerable space to-day to a riot which occurred in Cienfuegos. It appears that a bread cart, having a Spanish flag painted on it, with the name of the owners beneath, was stopped by a party of Cubans, who threatened to kill the driver if he attempted to resist. The board on which the flag was painted was then hammered with stones, and as this did not obliterate the design, an axe was brought.

The newspaper asks where the police were while this was going on. It says: "The authorities should not shut their eyes to acts like these. It cannot be argued that the emblem on the car provoked the riot, for it had been on the vehicle at least two years."

## EDITOR CERVANTES'S ATTACKS.

**A Cuban Councilman Tells the Reasons for Hostility to Gen. Ludlow.**

Thomas B. Mederos, a Cuban, and a member of the Municipal Council of Havana, who is now in this city on business, yesterday characterized as false the claim made by A. Cervantes, the editor of El Reconcentrado, in Washington, that his hostility to the American Administration in Havana is based on its misdeeds and not on personal grounds.

Mr. Mederos said that he knew Cervantes well and was familiar with the circumstances of his trouble with Gen. Ludlow. As a member of the Municipal Council he had been called on to look after the slaughter house department. Under the old Spanish administration, Joaquin Cervantes, a brother of the editor of El Reconcentrado, held a position in that department which was a sinecure. When the Americans took hold there was a clean sweep, and Joaquin Cervantes lost his position, along with the rest. The next day A. Cervantes printed in La Libertad, a paper he was then editing, a fierce attack on Mayor La Coste, and on Alderman Mederos, and the day after that challenged them to fight a duel, which they declined to do.

This, Mr. Mederos declares, is the motive and basis of Editor Cervantes's attacks on Gen. Ludlow.

**Officers Home from Cuba.**

Several passengers who arrived on the Ward Line steamship Mexico from Havana on Tuesday were released from quarantine on Hoffman Island yesterday. Among them were Major Scriven of Gen. Ludlow's staff and signal officer of the Department of Havana, who is on leave of absence, and is en route to Washington. Another passenger was Lieut. F. H. Pope of the Second Cavalry, who had been six months in Cuba, and who has been ordered to report to the Adjutant General.

**Cuban Custom Receipts Heavy.**

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The financial statement for the island covering the first six months of this year shows customs receipts to the amount of almost $7,000,000 and expenses of $5,500,000, leaving a working balance of more than $1,000,000. La Lucha, commenting upon this, expresses the hope that the customs posts will be retained by the Americans in any event.

**Reform School for Havana.**

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Diario de la Marina favors the establishment of a boys' reformatory school for the "street Arabs" of Havana, and for the education of children of criminals.

## SPOOK AT CENTRE MORISCHES.

**Women and Children Are Alarmed and Men Go About Armed.**

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 10.—Somebody masquerading as a ghost has been causing a great deal of excitement here for a week. The "ghost" has been seen every night, either on Lake Avenue or on the next road toward the bay. His custom has been to appear from behind bushes when women or children were passing, and give them a fright.

Most men now go armed, and say they will shoot the spook on sight.

## WHALEBACK SUNK BY HER TOW.

**The John B. Trevor Cut Down by No. 131 Near Detroit.**

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—The whaleback steamer John B. Trevor of West Superior lies sunk in the St. Clair flats channel, the result of a collision with her own tow, whaleback No. 131.

The Trevor and her tow were bound down with iron ore, as was the Crescent City, a Duluth steamboat. Both were trying to pass the steamer Empire City, which was bound up. In the mix-up the Crescent City turned about and struck the whaleback's towline, swinging the Trevor so that she lay across the channel. While in that position the Trevor was struck by No. 131, which cut a large hole in the steamer's side. The crew was rescued.

**James Cleveland Killed by a Train.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Adams says that James Cleveland, a prominent member of the firm of the Cleveland Seed Company of Cape Vincent, was struck by a fast passenger train near this town about 3 P. M., and instantly killed.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SMOKE
CREMO
5 CENT CIGAR
THE BEST MADE
THE BEST QUALITY
THE BEST VALUE
ALWAYS GOOD
CREAM OF THE ISLANDS.
Acker, Merrall & Condit. NEW YORK

## BURGLARS ON BICYCLES.

**Shoot Deputy Sheriff and Watchman Who Caught Them at Work at Bourne, Mass.**

BOURNE, Mass., Aug. 10.—Deputy Sheriff Edward H. Burgess of Monument Beach was shot by burglars here early this morning, but his wound is not considered dangerous. Stillman Smalley, a watchman at Buzzard's Bay, who came to Bourne on his wheel to assist the Deputy Sheriff, also was shot, but was only slightly hurt. It is believed that the two burglars who did the shooting were wounded, as blood spots were found on the road in the vicinity.

Many robberies have occurred in this section recently, and local officers and State Detective Letteny have been unusually vigilant. While making a tour of the town at 2 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Burgess heard burglars at work in the Bourne market, and ordered them to surrender. The only reply was a shot, which went through the doorway. Burgess drew his own weapon and fired. A general fusillade followed, during which the officer was wounded in the right side and back. The robbers then fled, but blood spots were found on the floor.

The sound of the firing was heard by Stillman Smalley, a watchman at Buzzard's Bay, one mile distant, and surmised that burglars had been caught at work, and started for Bourne at top speed on his bicycle. On the way he met one of the robbers, who was also on a bicycle and going at a high rate of speed. The watchman called upon the fleeing wheelman to stop, but the latter only slowed up so that he could use his revolver. He fired at Smalley, the shot taking effect in his throat, but the wound is not serious. The watchman fired a shot or two, but the stranger easily made his escape.

## TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS.

**Authorities Plan Central Bureau for the Bertillon System.**

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The State Department of Prisons authorities state that a representative of Chief McClusky of the Detective Bureau of New York City will be in town in a few days to confer on the scheme of Superintendent of Prisons Collins, to make the Bureau of Criminal Records taken under the Bertillon system, in his department, the central bureau for the entire United States, and to secure the adoption of the system by the police and prison authorities in every other State of the Nation.

Superintendent Collins says the experience of the past three years in the use of the Bertillon system in this State has resulted in detecting hundreds of criminals in other States. To drive them from the country it will be necessary to establish a general scheme of identification with a central bureau where the records and photographs of all criminals shall be kept.

## TONAWANDA'S MYSTERY SOLVED.

**Body Found in Box Car Was T. R. Davis—The Murderer Arrested.**

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 10.—From further descriptions received here from North Tonawanda, there is no longer any doubt that the murdered man found in the box car at North Tonawanda yesterday was Thomas R. Davis of Rome. Edward Plunkett, who left here for the West with Davis on Saturday evening was arrested at the point of a pistol in Whitesborough last evening by Deputy Sheriff George W. Nelson, who took the prisoner to the Utica jail.

A .32-calibre American bulldog revolver was found on Plunkett's person. In it were three discharged shells, and one snapped, but unexploded, and one empty chamber. Plunkett said to the Deputy: "It was a pretty slick catch. If I had known you were after me you would never have got me. I would have got the drop on you. I will get even with you for this some day."

Plunkett admitted that he had been in Buffalo. He and the murdered man, when they left Rome, bought tickets to Syracuse, from where they agreed to work their way on the freight train. Davis was cautioned by several friends not to go with Plunkett, but he said he guessed he would take his chance. It is believed that Davis was murdered in the box car on the way from East Buffalo to North Tonawanda, or was murdered and afterward put into the car. Plunkett served five years in the penitentiary. Davis had no relatives in this country. His mother, Mary Davis, lives at Springhill Terrace, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

## $20,000 TO ADVANCE WAGES.

**Treasury Department Will Raise Pay of About 180 Persons.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An increase in the salaries of about 180 persons in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been made by order of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip.

For some time Mr. Vanderlip has had under consideration an advance in the salaries of these employes, and by the introduction of economies he has effected a saving of about $20,000 a year which can be expended in increases, principally among the poorer-paid employes.

Of the 180 who will receive advances only six have heretofore drawn salaries above $1,000 a year. All the others were paid from $300 to less than $900 annually.

**A New Tennessee Feud—One Killed.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A feud has broken out between the Robinson and Savage families in the mountains of Union County, near the Kentucky line. William Savage was shot and killed by Jack Robinson. Savage fatally wounded Robinson.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

## A ROMANCE OF SIMSBURY.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Aug. 10.—It became known to-day through a formal announcement that Charles P. Case, the son of Alonzo Case of this place, and Miss Sarah C. Eno, a daughter of Aaron Eno of Simsbury and connected with the New York family of that name, were secretly married in New York in May last.

The attachment of the two young people was, it is said, strenuously opposed by members of the Eno family, the young woman's parents and Jeffrey O. Phelps, her grandfather, being particularly disinclined to give their approval. In May Miss Eno visited South Norwalk and thence went to New York, where Mr. Case is employed. The marriage took place secretly, and the young bride returned to Simsbury, where nothing was known of the ceremony.

Meanwhile the opposition of the parents was modified, but Mr. Phelps, the grandfather, was obdurate. The latter's death at New York on Sunday, however, removed further necessity for concealment, and the young couple yesterday attended the funeral together. Returning to Simsbury, the marriage was announced.

Charles P. Case is a bookkeeper employed in the office of S. B. Miller & Co., fish dealers in the Fulton Fish Market.

## MORE SHIPMENTS OF SEAMEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Returns of United States Shipping Commissioners (except from Norfolk) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, show 75,106 shipments and reshipments of seamen and 45,444 discharges, compared with 72,043 shipments and reshipments and 43,752 discharges for the previous fiscal year. The increase is chiefly at Boston, San Francisco, and Port Townsend. Shipping Commissioners at New York and San Francisco have co-operated without extra pay with the War Department in shipping crews for army transports. Such shipments in New York numbered 7,039. While the work of the service was considerably greater than during the previous year, the cost to the Government was $51,727 the past year, compared with $58,387 for the previous year.

Of 120,550 shipments and discharges, 35,627 were at New York, 30,441 at San Francisco, 13,043 at Boston, 10,442 at New Orleans, and 8,014 at Philadelphia. Of 75,106 shipments, including, in many cases, repeated voyages of the same seamen, 27,000 were Americans, 16,117 were Scandinavians, 13,722 British, chiefly from British North America; 6,711 Germans, and the remainder of other nations, including many Portuguese on the Massachusetts Coast.

Shipments in the deep-sea trade across the Atlantic and Pacific were 11,542 on steamships, and 7,262 on sailing vessels. Owing to repeated voyages, the shipments on steamships, however, represent less than 2,500 individual seamen. Shipment before a Commissioner is optional in the coasting trade, and in that to British North America, the East Indies, Mexico, and Central America, so the returns give no indication of the number of the merchant seamen in these trades.

# SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| A. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...5:06 | Sun sets... | 7:04 | Moon sets... | 9:04 |

**High Water This Day.**

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook...10:26 | Isl'd.. | 10:49 | H. Gate... | .... |
| P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook...10:31 | Gov. Isl'd.. | 10:49 | H. Gate... | 12:45 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 11.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Colorado, Brunswick | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Comanche, Savannah | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Jason, Jamaica | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Origin, Jamaica | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Cyprian Prince, Santos | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aller, Naples | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Anchoria, Glasgow | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Andes, Cape Haiti | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Adirondack, Kingston | *10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Campania, Liverpool | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M. |
| Caribbee, Barbados | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Cherokee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Cuthbert, Antwerp | ..... | ..... |
| Curityba, Matanzas | ..... | ..... |
| El Paso, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Hildur, Curacao | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| | *11:30 A. M. | |
| Hudson, New Orleans | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Idaho, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| La Champagne, Havre | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Menominee, London | ..... | ..... |
| Mexico, Havana | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Nueces, Galveston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Patria, Hamburg | 8:30 A. M. | ..... |
| Spaarndam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cymric, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

**Incoming Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 11.

British King, Antwerp, July 29.
Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Hildur, Curacao, July 29.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, July 28.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

Comal, Galveston, Aug. 5.
Crttic, Dundee, July 28.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, July 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 5.

SUNDAY, AUG. 13.

Ella, Nuevitas, —.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 3.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Etona, St. Lucia, Aug. 7.
European, London, Aug. 3.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 3.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
South Africa, St. Lucia, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
Toric, Liverpool, Aug 4.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 1.
Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 1.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 5.
Hermes, Liverpool, Aug. 2.
Hilary, Para, Aug. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

**

Wanamaker's

*Store Closes at Noon To-morrow.*

## Selling Out the Model Apartment

WE offer this morning all the furniture contained in our model apartment on the fourth floor. You who read this will probably require no description of the goods. For the last six months this apartment has stood as an object lesson in interior furnishing when the item of cost could be ignored.

The time has come for the semi-annual refurnishing of the apartment, so we offer the present furniture as one of the tid-bits of this August sale.

A brief schedule follows:—

IN THE PARLOR
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $48, regularly $72.
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $100, regularly $135.
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $32, regularly $48.
Gold chair, at $30, regularly $42.
Gold chair, at $60; regularly $83.
Gold chair, at $40, regularly $55.
Gold divan, at $85, regularly $115.
Vernis-martin table, at $12, regularly $16.
Pistache table, at $17, regularly $34.

IN THE MUSIC ROOM
Music cabinet, at $17, regularly $22.
Piano bench, at $10, regularly $15.50.

IN THE LIBRARY
Sofa and arm chair, at $50, regularly $70.
Sofa, at $60, regularly $83.
2 bookcases, at $65, regularly $99 each.
Desk, at $30, regularly $45.
Mahogany table, at $125, regularly $168.

IN THE BEDROOM
Enameled chamber suit, 4 pieces, at $375, regularly $500.
Enameled rocking chair, at $4, regularly $5.25.
Sofa, arm and side chair, at $200, regularly $275.

IN THE HALL
Inlaid chair, at $33, regularly $45.
Inlaid tabourette, at $11, regularly $15.
Inlaid settee, at $140, regularly $187.50.
Mahogany seat, at $45, regularly $60.
Inlaid chair, at $33, regularly $45.
Inlaid seat, at $50, regularly $70.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM
Table, at $5.25, regularly $8.
Toilet table, at $20, regularly $27.50.
Wardrobe, at $35, regularly $49.
Rocking chair, at $11, regularly $15.
Small chair, at $9.50, regularly $12.50.
Divan, $80, regularly $120.

IN THE RECEPTION ROOM
Inlaid chair, at $23, regularly $34.
Tabourette, at $17, regularly $22.50.
Settee, at $50, regularly $70.
Table, at $60, regularly $80.
Arm chair, at $40, regularly $55.
Side chair, at $19, regularly $25.

IN THE DINING ROOM—All in Flemish oak.
China closet, at $30, regularly $46.
China closet, at $27, regularly $40.
Sideboard, at $105, regularly $142.50.
Sideboard, at $55, regularly $72.
Extension table, at $35, regularly $45.
6 Dining chairs, at $17, regularly $23 each.
2 Arm chairs, at $21, regularly $28 each.
Buffet, at $27, regularly $40.
Gong, at $12, regularly $15.
Corner Cabinet, at $14, regularly $18.
Cup Rack, at $7.50, regularly $10.
Mahogany Pedestal, at $11, regularly $15.50.

**The Expected Items In Men's Wear** First—A new collar, at an astonishing price. It is the latest addition to our collection, but it does not exact the price for itself that most popular new things seem to feel justified in doing.

It is called "The Musset." It is of the "lock-front" class. It is made with its inner band a trifle smaller than the outer fold, so that the collar stands away from the neck-band, and allows an easy adjustment of the scarf as well as being cooler and more comfortable. It has other clever little improvements. 5-ply, with linen outside and inside, and priced at

**Two for a Quarter.**

Next, Negligee Shirts—An item that men can't find too much about at this time of year. These are remarkable values. Made of cheviots, percales, madrasses, with silk fronts. Some imported fabrics, some domestic. A miscellaneous lot, you see, but making all the better picking, and uniform in price:

**35c. Each, 3 for $1**

That's about one-fifth value for most of these.

Next, Black Satin Scarfs—The fifty-cent kind for half that price. Black is in style in season and out of season, and there are tendencies toward its pre-eminence in neckwear this Fall;—a marked prevalence of black almost invariably follows a season or two of high colors. So here's a chance and a hint together. Tecks and Imperials, full 50c. sorts for

**25c. Each**

Next, Belts and Suspenders—Companions in usefulness, although seldom seen together. Thirty-five dozen of the belts,—tan, white and dark green; an imported article in leather or cotton webbing. The latter are excellent bathing belts. They were 75c. to $1.25. Choose to-day at

**25c. Each**

Thirty dozen of the suspenders,—cotton lisle. Fast colors, nickel trimmings, glove button cast-offs, leather ends. 25c.

Finally, another Negligee Shirt, and a climax. Seventy dozen of the shirts and every one a square $2 value. Well made and bound to fit.

**$1 Each**

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

**Japanese** Our main aisle is a little Mikado land. Tableware and novelties straight from the Orient, curious, quaint and beautiful. Little prices queerest of all, most foreign to tradition. Bamboo and bead portieres inimitably artistic. $1 to $10 each.

WANAMAKER'S

**Pearl And Gold Stationery Things** Not alone handsome. These are wonderfully cheap—much lower than we have ever known equal goods to sell for. Penholders, pencils, toothpicks and such things. The goods are new, perfect, beautiful; of ivory, pearl, ebony and gold. The pens alone are worth as much as they and their elegant holders are now marked. Over 100 styles of them, and about as many kinds of pencils. Not less than 25 sorts of toothpicks. Prices are 75c. to $1.50. Values $2.50 to $6.

Broadway.

**Men's Clothing—Reductions Again** Assortment complete, quality best, styles eminent, finish perfect. Deficient in but one detail—prices. Those lack half and much more than half. Proof:—

Bicycle trousers, linen crash and white duck; about 800; all sizes; $1.
The balance of our men's linen suits, about 250 in all; values up to $10; $2.50 a suit.
Trousers of same goods, $1.
All-worsted trousers; this season's goods; neat designs; excellent quality; $5 value at $3.50.
Black diagonal worsted cutaway frock coat and vest; satin lined; $15 value, at $10.

**Boys' Clothing, Reduced Half And a Third** Wanamaker clothes make well-dressed lads. That's an axiom. Here is a brilliant application of it: Sailor suits in handsome brown linen, striped Galatea and blue Creole; well-trimmed, smart, natty. At

**$1 a Suit**

And some $3 favorites at $2. Then, too:—

King shirt waists; 6 to 13 years; were good sellers at 85c.; yours at 50c. each.
Blue flannel knee trousers; 300; 75c. and $1 values, 50c.
Bicycle suits; 7 to 19 years; values up to $10; $5 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Men's Half Hose and Underwear** Not old stock, nor seconds, as the prices would perhaps lead one to think, but fresh, perfect goods—out of the mills but a few days. This is how they'll be sold:

At 25c. a garment—Light-weight balbriggan; brown, light blue, flesh color, and white striped lavender. All carefully made and neatly trimmed, and reasonably priced at 38c. each.
3 pairs for 50c.—Men's cotton half hose in fast black with embroidered fronts; double soles and high-spliced heels. They can't be duplicated for less than 25c. a pair.

Broadway.

**To-day's Sale of Women's Umbrellas** There are 300 of these fine umbrellas, and they should last no longer than to-day; for they are priced at little more than half value:

$1.50—All-silk, in black, blue, brown, garnet, and purple; natural wood and fancy handles; close-rolling; steel rods; case and tassel to match; $2.50 would be considered moderate.

Broadway.

**Good News About Shoes** In the two stores. The fifth floor leads to-day with women's boots, black kidskin, button or lace, stitched and welted. We found a bargain in best leather and ordered it made into $3 shoes. They came too late. Yours now at

**$1.90 a Pair**

And

Men's Russets—Calfskin and kidskin, all sizes; all widths; $4 shoes for $2.30 a pair.

The main floor follows closely with—

$2.75 pair—Women's boots, tan, kidskin: the best in our stock; $4 and $5 shoes,—and sold well at those prices.
$2.30 pair—Women's boots, tan, calfskin, and kidskin; buttoned and laced; regularly $3.

**Men's and Women's Initial Handkerchiefs.** Those for men received heartiest approval last week, when sales averaged 100 dozen a day. There's a good supply here to-day again. The women's handkerchiefs arrived yesterday, and we confidently bespeak for them the same cordial reception accorded their male companions. All are pure linen with new design of initial. $1.25 a dozen for either sort.

Broadway.

**To-day and To-morrow in The Candy Store** Among a vast number of dainties—pure, wholesome, inexpensive—we mention two particularly low-priced kinds:—

15c. a pound—Molasses jumbles, really delicious morsels; a bit of flavored cream inclosed in pure molasses candy. They are regularly sold at 25c.
At 18c.—Vanilla marshmallows. A quality that always sells at 25c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.


## A DREAM PREVENTS BURGLARY.

**F. S. Thorpe Wakened to Find a Man in His Room, Whom He Captures.**

A dream prevented Frank S. Thorpe, a guest at the Hotel Vendome, from being robbed yesterday morning. Mr. Thorpe, who is a cloak manufacturer of Cincinnati, was sleeping in his room on the fourth floor, and next door was his partner, H. T. Smith. At about 3:30 o'clock Mr. Thorpe dreamed that a relative had met with a runaway accident. He awoke with a start and saw a man creeping across the floor.

Although he had no weapon, Mr. Thorpe cried, "Hands up!" and the demand was promptly complied with. Mr. Thorpe then got out of bed and siezed the man, who at once showed fight. Mr. Smith came in from the next room, hearing the noise and Thorpe's cries, and the burglar was overpowered.

When arrested the burglar gave his name as Harrison Minnicke of Buffalo. He said he was twenty-five years old. A man who gave his name as George Miller, and who was loitering outside the hotel, was also arrested.

The men were held in $1,500 bail each by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court.

## SAYS BONDS ARE LEGAL

### Controller Will Advertise the Hall of Records Issue.

### MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S POSITION

**Eminent Authority Assures Him He Pursued the Right Course—Upheld by Corporation Counsel's Office.**

Controller Coler said yesterday that within a few weeks he would advertise the sale of a portion of the issue of $2,100,000 Hall of Records bonds, and that, in his opinion, the bonds had been legally authorized.

"I am satisfied," Mr. Coler said, "that President Guggenheimer acted entirely within his powers in voting for the bonds even if he is acting as Mayor. The threats made by the obstructionists to test the validity of the bonds do not frighten me. These bonds, I believe, are without the slightest taint, and I will issue them as needed unless I am prevented by the courts. In view of the fact that we have recently sold $10,000,000 of city bonds this may not be an appropriate time to sell these. Anyway, there is no necessity for haste. The city owes Mr. Peirce only $34,255, and the Sinking Fund can take care of that amount until the rest of the issue can be sold."

President Guggenheimer, whose vote saved the day, was greatly gratified yesterday when he learned from an eminent attorney that he had pursued the proper course. This lawyer held the same opinion as Assistant Corporation Counsels Morgan and Blandy, with whom Mr. Guggenheimer consulted before voting. In speaking of his action, Mr. Guggenheimer said yesterday: "There is nothing in the charter which prevents me from voting. I acted on the advice of the Corporation Counsel's office, and I am thoroughly convinced that my vote was as valid as that of any other member of the Council."

Although the matter has been disposed of forever, so far as the Council is concerned, there are rumblings of discontent at the manner in which the result was accomplished. It had been represented to President Guggenheimer that the recalcitrant Councilmen, rather than go to jail, would deliver a sufficient number of votes to secure the passage of the bond resolution. The men mentioned were Murray and French. In the absence of Mr. Wise, one of these was absolutely necessary, and had it not been for the act of Councilman Murray, who left a sick-bed to come to the City Hall, the issue would again have failed. When it was apparent that the recusant Councilmen had decided to break faith, Mr. Guggenheimer made up his mind to vote, unless, in the meantime, Mr. French, who was on his way here from Atlantic City, should arrive in the city and vote for the bonds. Mr. French did not come to the City Hall, and then, at the moment the issue seemed to be doomed, President Guggenheimer appeared and voted.

Two of the most prominent Tammany members of the Council were grievously annoyed because it was left to Mr. Guggenheimer to avert the defeat of the resolution, and they declared after the meeting that they had been deceived by Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who had told them that Mr. French would be on hand. They resented Mr. Guggenheimer's action, not because they wanted the bonds defeated, but because they thought he had slighted them in not giving them notice of the beginning of Mr. Peirce's suit. One of them—a man who is now asking a great deal of the Tammany organization—said yesterday that he had wronged the President of the Council, and that he was now glad that Mr. Guggenheimer had stepped into the breach made by the lack of good faith shown by the men opposed to the issue.

Councilmen Brice, Hyland, Bodine, O'Grady, Christman, and Van Nostrand appeared before Justice McAdam yesterday to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court in not obeying Justice Fitzgerald's writ of mandamus in the Peirce case. On motion of W. J. Kelly, their attorney, the hearing was postponed until Aug. 30. It is not believed that there will be any further proceedings under the contempt order.

## CITY EMPLOYES DISMISSED.

**Two Hundred Positions Vacant Under the Provisions of the White Civil Service Law.**

That part of the White civil service law which provided that thirty days after the rules made in conformity with it shall be established all temporary employes of the city must be dismissed went into effect yesterday. It had been heralded far and wide that dismissals on a wholesale scale would follow, but, according to Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, only about 200 places were thus vacated yesterday. Since the rules became effective, Mr. Phillips said, about 200 temporary employes had been dropped from the rolls and their places were filled by appointments from the eligible lists.

"The deficiencies in the departments created to-day," Mr. Phillips said, "will be filled by temporary appointments made after non-competitive examinations. These appointments hold for thirty days under Section 14 of the White law. Non-competitive examinations, however, consume nearly as much time as do the competitive examinations, and this plan will be followed only when it is impossible to fill vacancies from eligible lists prepared after the latter class of examinations. Permanent appointments will be made as fast as it is possible to grade the papers, and I doubt if any department will be seriously affected by the delay."

The departments most affected are those of Charities, Correction, Health, and Finance. In the first two many assistants in the hospitals and penal institutions, including orderlies, nurses, and helpers, had to go. In the Health Department the dismissals included fruit and meat inspectors and a few minor clerks, and in the Finance Department some inspectors and assistants in the expert accountants division lost their places. Controller Coler has asked the State Commission to amend the rules applying to these employes, and he expects that his request will be granted. The assistant expert accountants have been ordered to take a civil service examination on Aug. 17.

Joseph Quinn, William A. Sheldon, Charles J. Weiss, Stephen Hanley, and P. J. McEvily were appointed clerks in the Tax Department at $1,200 each. All took the civil service examination. Miss A. C. Moore, Henry Berlinger, Daniel H. Roche, and Thomas J. Hanlin, who were employes of the department in the exempt class, were reappointed, as there was doubt of the legality of their former appointments.

The twenty-eight police officers assigned to clerical duties, whose pay was held up by the Civil Service Commission, will be paid to-day. The Civil Service Board applied to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion in this case, and he instructed the Civil Service Board that these policemen were doing work appropriate and in line with police duty. According to the Corporation Counsel's decision, Rule 32 does not discriminate between the various duties of patrolmen, and hereafter the men assigned to clerical duty will have their pay rolls certified the same as those who do patrol duty.

## CITY AND PRIVATE CHARITY.

**The Controller's Plan to Restrict Municipal Appropriations Approved by State Aid Association.**

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday sent to Controller Coler a long communication, which virtually sustains him in the plan he had devised to restrict appropriations of public funds by private charitable institutions.

In this communication the association advises that the custom of appropriating money for such institutions be summarily stopped, and that the city's funds should be used only for the purpose of building up the city's own charities. As this cannot be done at once, the association recommends that a gradual reduction in the amounts given to private concerns be put in force, and that this reform be first applied to the per capita payments for inmates of these institutions. In all these, it is declared, the expense is far greater than in city institutions. The association further declares that the city should in no case make payments to private institutions until after a thorough investigation by one of the city's officials.

It is recommended that public moneys for private institutions be provided for in the budget, and not out of the excise moneys and at so much per capita, instead of in lump sum. There are 282 institutions, receiving annually $3,240,628.81.

The report says: "When a group of persons organize a charitable institution the natural and usually sufficient check upon its undue development is the necessity of securing funds for its maintenance. The necessity of giving or securing contributions is the natural check upon the tendency of all institutions to grow indefinitely, admit children and retain those who would better be with their parents."

It is pointed out that a number of institutions are almost wholly maintained by the city. This, it is claimed, tends to discourage private charity, and the system should be abolished entirely.

## A GIRL ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

**She Would Even Wear Boy's Clothes and Cut Her Hair If Allowed to Serve in the Philippines.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Capt. Perkins of the regular army recruiting station has received from a young woman a letter that shows her earnestness, even if it is mixed somewhat with an ignorance of military affairs. The letter is, in part:

"Dear Sir: My brother wrote to you and wanted to go to war in the Philippines, and showed me the letter you wrote and the blank you sent. I want to go to war, too. Don't girls ever go to war? I am a big, strong girl of nineteen. I am 5 feet 6 inches in height and weigh 145 pounds. I am in fine health and have no physical deformities, with good hearing and eyesight. I can ride a horse as good and as long as any man, and can stand long exposure to wind and rain. I would like to go to war very much, and I would bob my hair in about one minute if I had to go. Do girls ever dress in boy's clothes and go? I would even dress in boy's clothes and go. I would if I could pass the examination. If I couldn't go as a volunteer soldier, could not I go as a nurse?"

## MR. SCHIEREN FAVORS CANALS.

**The ex-Mayor Says the Erie Is a Necessity—Cites the Growing Importance of the Canadian Canals.**

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Chairman of the State commission charged with an investigation of commerce conditions at this port, believes that the Erie Canal is a necessity, and disagrees with the opinions of ex-Mayor Hewitt with respect to that waterway. Mr. Schieren has just returned from a trip through Canada, in which he and other members of the commission studied the canal system being developed in the Dominion.

Mr. Schieren had this to say yesterday of what he had observed on his Canadian trip:

"The Dominion of Canada, with her modern and splendidly constructed canal system, is already an important competitor in freight rates, and is constantly attracting trade from our Western States to her seaports. She is spending money lavishly in the construction and enlargement of her canals. Although her population is not so great as our State, and her wealth limited, she has most generously expended her means for canal improvement. She will soon be in a position to command the grain trade of the West, unless New York bestirs herself. Already large shipments have been diverted to Canadian ports which formerly came to the Port of New York."

Mr. Schieren was asked if he had read ex-Mayor Hewitt's opinion on the canals.

"Yes," he replied. "But I am not in a position to discuss it at present. That subject our commission expects to handle in its forthcoming report. I was, however, amused by his mention of Steven's prediction of the ultimate use of the Erie Canal as a railroad bed. At Buffalo a gentleman recalled a parallel prediction made by Dean Richmond when he was President of the New York Central Railroad, that he would make the canal ditch as dry as a country road. But the Erie Canal has already outlived him many years, and is still wet.

"History," continued Mr. Schieren, "shows that the great waterways connecting the natural seaport at the mouth of the Hudson with the Great Lakes were a great factor. The constant competition of the canals has had much to do with the steady lowering of railroad freight rates. To place our entire freight traffic in the hands of the railroad companies would be to put ourselves at the mercy of constant deals and manipulations between colossal corporations, granting at pleasure differential rates favorable to other ports, and thereby diverting commerce to other cities which properly belongs to New York."

Mr. Schieren said that his commission, after completing its work in the lighterage and grain elevator question, would again turn its attention to dock matters.

## ANOTHER GREEN GOODS VICTIM.

**J. P. Williams Appears to Confront J. Barnett, the Alleged Swindler.**

Joseph Barnett, the alleged green-goods man, who was arrested in Yonkers July 27 by the Post Office Inspectors on a charge of swindling H. G. Standen of Haverford, Penn., was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon on a new charge made by J. P. Williams of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Williams says that in August, 1898, he replied to a "green-goods" circular sent him from this city. After some correspondence he came here and met a man at the Astor House, whom he now identifies as Joseph Barnett.

Mr. Williams brought along $2,000 in good money, with which he was to buy $30,000 worth of green-goods. The man he met at the Astor House took him to a place on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, over a saloon. Mr. Williams saw what he supposed was $30,000 worth of green-goods counted out and placed in two tin boxes. When he reached home with the boxes he found that he had only four ten-dollar and three one-dollar bills. He kept quiet until he read of Barnett's arrest July 27. He now identifies Barnett as one of the gang who swindled him.

After the hearing Commissioner Shields allowed Barnett to go on the same bail he furnished at the previous hearing. The case will come up again Monday next.

## ASSESSMENTS IN CHICAGO.

**Certain Business Property to be Marked Up 10 Per Cent.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Owners of downtown property are greatly alarmed at the announcement by the Board of Review that it intends to increase greatly the assessment on such realty holdings.

The property on which this increase is to be levied is that in the business districts surrounded by the loop of the elevated railroads. This includes the city's most valuable property, as it takes in all between the lake, Van Buren Street, Lake Street, and Fifth Avenue. This has a valuation in round numbers of $400,000,000. Upon this it is announced that there will be a horizontal increase of 10 per cent., or $40,000,000.

If this is really done grave legal complications will ensue, for it will be charged that the move is an unjust discrimination in favor of other down-town property.

**Chicago Servant Girls Strike.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Servant girls in Chicago are on a strike. This critical situation was made manifest at the employment agencies yesterday, and despite the numerous offers of $3 and $4 a week, the unemployed hold out for $5 and $6. "We are worth something," they argue; "certainly we can command our own price. We are not organized, but we mean to hold out for our rights." Superintendent George N. Geary of the Illinois Free Employment Agency says the strike is on, and he does not know when it will end. "They are the hardest class we have to deal with," he says.

**Ocean Grove Children's Festival.**

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 10.—The children's festival, which was held here to-night, was well attended by people from Philadelphia and New York. The festival opened with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" march. Nearly 1,000 boys and girls took part. They marched in and were seated on the platform in the form of an American flag. The girls were uniformed as Red Cross nurses, and the boys as Rough Riders.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


## CALLS TAMMANY TRAITOR

### Ninth District General Committee Denounces Parent Organization.

### McGOLDRICK'S BITTER WORDS

**Sheehan's Friends Declare Croker and Carroll Have Deposed All Who Resist Their Demands.**

If Richard Croker had been present at the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District at the Pequod Club last night he would have heard something which would have made his ears tingle. The same may be said of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, who are leading the fight against John C. Sheehan for the leadership. John B. McGoldrick, at one time the Secretary of Tammany Hall, was the medium through whom the attack on these men was made, and he spared neither of them in his denunciation. Besides listening to Mr. McGoldrick's speech with rapt attention, the meeting adopted a long preamble and resolution, which more than supplemented the excoriations heaped upon the heads of Croker, Goodwin, and Smith by the speaker.

Bernard Courtney, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and after Mr. McGoldrick had been elected a member to fill a vacancy, Senator Louis Munzinger offered and read the resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted. The resolutions follow:

The Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District, through its members in meeting assembled, adopt this means of pronouncing as malicious and altogether false the statements made to the public through the press of this city by a few bolters of the organization, who have no standing in the district, and who have no longer any claim upon the Democratic Party.

The public, we feel assured, are fully conversant with the issues involved in this contest in the Ninth Assembly District, if it can be dignified as such: Whether or not the Democratic voters in the Ninth Assembly District shall be allowed freedom of speech and liberty of action, or whether they shall be denied the rights of citizenship and be compelled to accept the dictation of parties who do not reside in the district and who have no interest whatsoever therein.

A few evenings ago a meeting was held by some bolters from the Tammany Hall organization of this district at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. A number of those in attendance were supplied from other Assembly Districts. The resolutions adopted at that meeting, attacking the Tammany Hall organization of this district, were unworthy of even such characters as Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, who dominated and controlled said meeting. While the actions of both these men are indefensible, the conduct of Goodwin is particularly reprehensible, and is in keeping with the behavior of his brother, Barney Goodwin, who, when a Tammany Alderman, some years ago, sold out Tammany Hall for a consideration. Frank J. Goodwin, at present a member of the Municipal Council, has been willing and ready, it now appears, to repeat the performance of his brother and predecessor in this line of "business," by betraying the Tammany organization of this district at the first opportunity that presented itself. On the occasion of his recent bolt from this organization, he announced that he was not in "this business for his health," and that he "was after whatever there is in it," which is in line with the statement he has repeatedly made for the past year in and around the Pequod Club. Goodwin's evident desire to improve the condition of his health has been the means of his being brought before the Supreme Court, which tribunal has directed that he be imprisoned and fined $100 in addition thereto for the willful violation of his oath of office in refusing to discharge the duties of same.

Thomas F. Smith, another traitor to the Tammany organization of this district, is a fit associate for Goodwin, having proved false and deceitful to those who have trusted him, and who, by questionable methods, has advanced himself to his present position, and has prospered so well that he is now buying property in this district.

For the few years he has been connected with Tammany Hall, Smith has been signally favored and has obtained much that he is not worthy of or entitled to. He is, however, but following in the footsteps of his father, who was expelled from the Tammany Hall organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District during the leadership of that district of the late Richard Sullivan, for selling out the election district, of which he was Captain on election day. Smith now exhibits himself in his true colors, for, it would seem, he is prepared to betray his every benefactor in order to keep Thomas F. Smith to the front.

These are the men selected by Richard Croker to lead the revolt against the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District. These are the men who are being encouraged and sustained in every way to injure faithful Democrats and loyal followers of Tammany Hall. Both of these worthies, while only connected with Tammany Hall for about seven years, are now taking advantage of their short-lived backing to harass, annoy, and punish those who have worked for Tammany Hall for the past thirty to forty years. It would be well to cite a few instances of this persecution upon the part of Goodwin, Smith, and others, acting under orders from Richard Croker, as they claim, that the people of this district may the more fully understand and appreciate the underhand and contemptible methods employed by these men.

Frederick Sullivan, a young man employed in one of the city departments, who was temporarily laid off owing to the lack of appropriation, was told that he could not be reinstated unless he deserted the Tammany organization of the district, and joined the ranks of the bolters. Applying to John F. Carroll, he received the same answer. A brother of Sullivan's, a prominent man, and who is one of the first to volunteer each year to go on the stump for the organization, was told the same by Carroll.

Thomas J. Mulney, a man with a wife and five children, who was employed in a clerical position in the Department of Buildings, &c., and who has been working at the polls for Tammany Hall for almost twenty years, and for twelve years a captain of an election district, was summarily dismissed.

Frank Tweed, with a family consisting of wife and three children—the children being under the doctor's care—who has been working for the Tammany organization for twenty years, was removed from the position of Inspector in the Department of Highways.

Bartholomew Sullivan, who resides in Tenth Avenue and who was employed in the Park Department, a life-long Democrat, has also been discharged.

James McShane, who was employed as Corporation Inspector, an election-district captain for Tammany Hall for ten years past, received like treatment.

James Barron, another active Tammany Democrat, who was employed in the Fire Department, received the same treatment.

The most aggravated case of all, perhaps, is that of Andrew McQuillan, who resides in Tenth Avenue. McQuillan, who owns a horse and cart, was engaged by the Highway Department at $3 a day. Of this sum $1.50 a day was paid by McQuillan to the driver of the cart, 75 cents a day for stabling, &c., leaving a balance of 75 cents each day as McQuillan's "remuneration." McQuillan, who is over seventy years of age, has been a Tammany Hall voter for the past forty years and over. He was laid off for the same reason as the others.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as every man holding a position under the City Government, no matter how small the salary, has received orders to abandon the Tammany organization of this district, or lose his position.

Goodwin and Smith have been publicly proclaiming throughout the district, and so continue to do, that John F. Carroll has given orders to every department to remove all those employes of the city who belong in the Ninth Assembly District who refuse to join with the bolters in their attack upon the Tammany Hall organization of the district. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District say to those who are responsible for this condition of affairs that the people of the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New York believe they are at least free, and that they are prepared to defend this belief on any and all occasions, and hereby condemn and denounce the infamous acts referred to, calling public attention to the attacks made upon the liberties of our citizens and the law of the State of New York.

Resolved, further, that we view with distrust and with grave apprehension the unjustifiable conduct of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin in the Municipal Council relative to the bond hold-up, earnestly protesting against said actions, and denouncing his impudent and barefaced indifference to public protest and his utter disregard of his sworn duty as a member of the Council by acting with those who seek to block the public business of this city, thereby depriving workingmen of much-needed employment.

Resolved, further, that we demand in the interest of the residents of the Ninth Assembly District and of the City of New York that said Frank J. Goodwin resign from the Municipal Council in order that the people of this district may elect a man worthy to represent them and better fitted to discharge the duties of Councilman than the present incumbent.

During the reading of the resolutions Mr. McGoldrick sat in a front seat next to John C. Sheehen, against whom he is charged with having attempted to incite a revolt in March of last year. When the resolutions had been adopted there were loud cries for Mr. McGoldrick, and without hesitation the latter ascended the platform and began to make a personal explanation, which, he said, he had been desirous of making for a year and a half.

"At that time," Mr. McGoldrick said, "I was Secretary of Tammany Hall, Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Secretary of the Tammany Society, but—unfortunately for me—I was not the valet—excuse me—I should say, the private secretary of the leader of Tammany Hall. There was then a movement to displace John C. Sheehan as leader in the Ninth District. The first intimation I had of the fight was two days before the District Central Committee met, when Thomas McAvoy came to me and told me that orders had been issued for the turning down of Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Croker, he said, had ordered it. Mr. McAvoy and I went to John F. Carroll and I asked him if it were true. Carroll replied, 'I have nothing to do with it; neither has Mr. Croker.' Finally he said, 'If you make the fight you'll get recognition in Fourteenth Street.' Then I knew that Carroll and Croker were behind the fight.

"Then came the meeting in this district, when Croker repudiated the fight on Mr. Sheehan, and the other meeting of the bolters at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. I had no part in the latter, except as a spectator, but I have been charged with making the fight on Mr. Sheehan. These accusations came from Mr. Croker. For a year and a half I have maintained silence, waiting for an opportunity to reply. My opportunity will come the moment Mr. Croker lands on American soil, and I will give him what he didn't give me—a chance to reply."

Mr. McGoldrick went on to reply to statements made by Mr. Smith concerning the present fight on Mr. Sheehan, denounced them as untrue, and declared that Mr. Smith had told at least two men in the district that Croker had ordered Mr. Sheehan's defeat. He then paid his attention to Smith and Goodwin, whom he characterized as ingrates who owe everything they have to Mr. Sheehan. He also said, concerning the persons who had "placed their heels on his neck" when he was thrown out of the Secretaryship of Tammany Hall, "When they are dead and forgotten I'll live and be a power in Tammany Hall."

The cheers which greeted this parting shot indicated that Mr. McGoldrick's "personal explanation" had accomplished its purpose, and that he was once more in favor in the organization from which he had so long been estranged, through the machinations of Tammany's leader, as he alleged.

Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips, the President of the Pequod Club, also made a brief address, in which he declared that he blushed with shame because of the necessity of adopting resolutions such as had been read.

## FIGHT IN THE 13TH DISTRICT.

**Members of the Tammany Hall Organization Take Action to Depose the Leader, Dooling.**

Several hundred members of the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirteenth Assembly District gathered and perspired at 541 Tenth Avenue last night to take part in a meeting which had been called for the purpose of organizing a movement to oust Peter J. Dooling from the leadership of the district. John J. O'Brien, who is at the head of the revolt, received a rousing welcome, which bodes ill to Dooling on primary day, unless, as one of those present put it, "Croker smoothes the wrinkles out."

The revolters say that Dooling is indifferent to the needs of the district, and that he has given jobs to other districts than his own. They also charge him with harassing men who had opposed him, and cite as an instance his persecution of Mr. O'Brien. O'Brien, they say, had been in the employ of the Consolidated Telephone and Conduit Company for many years. When the trouble came up, they claim, Dooling went to officials of the company and asked that O'Brien be discharged, but always failed until he interested some of the leaders of Tammany Hall to use their influence, when he accomplished the result he so desired. They also say that Henry S. Kearney, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, aided Dooling, who is his deputy, to secure O'Brien's discharge.

O'Brien's adherents claim that they control three-quarters of the District General Committee, and that eleven of Dooling's Captains are working for O'Brien.

## AMSTERDAM CLUB'S OUTING.

**Tammany Hall Members of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts Celebrate at College Point.**

The annual outing of the Amsterdam Club, which crowds into one band the Tammany Hall followers of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, which adjoin one another, always calls out a large crowd, and yesterday's band of pleasure seekers was not smaller than usual. That the crowd was not larger was due only to the fact that at the time the start was scheduled for there was a heavy rainfall, and some who would have been with the 1,500 that made College Point, L. I., ring with Tammany Hall cheers did not like to brave the storm.

The Tammany men collected at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street at 10 A. M. and boarded the steamboat Chancellor, on the lower deck of which the club's steward had provided a quantity of sandwiches and liquid nourishment sufficient to supply a regiment for a two days' march. James Hagan, the Warden of the Tombs, who is the President of the club; ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, Police Commissioner John Sexton, his brother, William Sexton, and a number of other big Tammany Hall men of the two districts were on hand, and the trip up the river was taken advantage of by them to meet some of the new recruits of the organization.

The Chancellor landed at College Point, and the excursionists, wearing white duck caps and carrying chowder canes, marched behind a brass band up to Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel.

The breakfast of eels, clam fritters, chops, and other things that go to make up a chowder party breakfast was soon disposed of, even though most of the sandwiches on the steamer had disappeared on the way up to College Point.

There were a number of athletic events scheduled for the affair, the most interesting of which was to have been a chase for a twenty-dollar gold piece after a greased pig. A lively young porker had been brought along, and several cans of lard had been carried to prepare him for the chase; but there was mud almost shoe deep on the baseball field, where the hunt was to have been held, and the chase and the other athletic events were abandoned. Instead, the athletes showed how strong they were in another manner. They matched the strength of their respective hands of five cards; some of them tried to beat Gus Zimmerman's score on the rifle range, and others gathered in small groups and discussed until dinner time the possible candidates of their district organizations this Fall.

There were red fire and fireworks all along the line of march on the west side when the party returned last night.

## COL. DADY AGAIN DEFEATED.

**Must File Mr. Wagstaff's Original Election Officers' List.**

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, again met defeat in the courts yesterday.

Justice Hurd, in the County Court, granted the application of Thomas H. Wagstaff, executive member of the Republican General Committee, representing the First Ward, for an order compelling Col. Dady to file a list of election officers in the Second and Tenth Election Districts of that ward, as presented by Wagstaff, and to withdraw the names filed by Col. Dady himself in those two districts. The action was similar to the one brought by ex-Sheriff Buttling a short time ago, in which Col. Dady was ordered by the Court to file Buttling's list of election officers in the Fifth Ward, which Buttling represents in the General Committee as executive member.

There were other cases of a like character, which were also decided against Col. Dady. In each case it has been claimed that Col. Dady had illegally substituted his lists for those filed by the complainants for the benefit of a faction.

## POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**Plain Talk in a Congressional Election Contest Case.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The effort of Richmond Pearson of the Asheville Congressional District, in North Carolina, to unseat William T. Crawford, who holds the certificate of election, has resulted in some very plain talk between these two gentlemen. Mr. Pearson charges that Crawford secured the election through "intimidation, violence, bloodshed, corruption of voters, and stuffing of ballot boxes," and all other kinds of robbery, while Mr. Crawford retorts that Mr. Pearson's political somersaults have never inspired the people of the district with confidence in his political integrity. Much more to the same effect is found in the printed copy of the testimony in the case, which has just been issued.

**THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.**

**Congressman Dick Believes Judge Nash Will be Elected Governor.**

Congressman Charles Dick of the Akron district is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has charge of the Republican campaign in Ohio. Speaking on that subject last night, he said:

"Little has been done as yet beyond the opening of headquarters. We believe Judge Nash will be elected Governor by a handsome majority. The Republicans will present a united front to the common enemy."

"Is Senator Foraker taking an active interest in the campaign?" he was asked.

"Really, no one is doing much yet, but the Republicans are in good shape throughout the State.

"The Democratic State Convention will be held next week. The indications are that John R. McLean of Cincinnati will be named for Governor, but he will have opposition in the convention. Gen. Sherwood of Toledo, John J. Lentz, and Col. J. H. Kilburn of Columbus are said to be seeking the nomination, and will give McLean a fight.

"Will May

# LATIN-AMERICAN CHURCH

## Separation from Spanish Primate's Jurisdiction a Canard.

## MGR. ZUBIRIA'S EXPLANATION

**No Ecclesiastic in Spain Exercises Power in South America—Mistake Over a Plenary Council.**

The sensational news sent to The London Daily Mail by its Rome correspondent on Thursday last and duly transmitted to this country, that the "Standing Council of Prelates has recommended to the Pope the separation of the Latin Churches in South America from the jurisdiction of the Spanish Primate and the appointment of an American Primate," was a canard. In the opinion of Mgr. Santiago Zubiria, Archbishop of Durango, Mexico, the canard was based partly upon total ignorance of the ecclesiastical conditions obtaining in the American Latin republics, and partly upon a misapprehension of certain facts.

Mgr. Zubiria arrived in this city on Tuesday on the steamship Aller, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Nicholas P. Gavilan. He is returning to Durango from Rome, where he went to attend a Plenary Council of the Latin-American Archbishops, which had been convened by the Pope to consider the existing condition of the Church in South America and Mexico. The council was the first meeting of the Latin-American high church dignitaries held in 300 years. It lasted from May 28 to July 9, and was attended by fifty-three Archbishops, each of whom presided in turn in the name of the Pope. This probably was the council alluded to by the correspondent of The Daily Mail as the Standing Council of Prelates.

Mgr. Zubiria yesterday, through Father Gavilan, said that the question of separating the Latin Churches in South America and Mexico from the jurisdiction of the Spanish Primate was not considered, for the simple reason that no Primate exercises control over those churches.

"It is true," said he, "that the Archbishop of Toledo in Spain still possesses the title of Patriarch of the Indies, but it is purely an honorary one, and he has no more to do with the churches in South America than has, say, the Protestant Bishop of New York. The assertion that an American Primate is to be appointed to exercise control is of course absurd. The foundation for this report may be that the Holy Father, as a special mark of favor and as an expression of his satisfaction at the meeting of the Council, has announced his intention to appoint one of the Archbishops who attended it a Cardinal, but who the recipient of the honor is to be is not known.

"The Cardinal, whoever he may be, will exercise no authority over the churches in South America. There is no supreme head there. Mexico and the South American countries are divided into ecclesiastical provinces, each of which is independent of the other. Each province is in charge of an Archbishop, who is answerable only to the Vatican. At the Council in Rome various matters relating to Church discipline and the general welfare of the Church in Latin America were considered, and a complete report of existing conditions and the prospects of the Church was laid before the Pope. There is nothing much in this connection that I can tell you that would be of interest to laymen.

"The Catholic Church in Latin America does not wield the power it formerly did. All the Governments there are against it. Despite continuous attacks, however, it has not lost one inch of ground with the people. Its influence is ever extending, and with the understanding among the Archbishops arrived at as a result of the Council one of the objects of which was to bring Church work more in consonance with the changed circumstances of modern times—the outlook for the future is hopeful indeed.

"No provision for another meeting of the Council was made. It may be many years before another is held. When it is it will be duly convened by a Papal bull. It is pretty safe to say, however, that in these days of rapid and easy communication the next meeting will not be deferred for three more centuries."

Mgr. Zubiria is a venerable prelate of most benevolent appearance and manner. Neither he nor Father Gavilan can speak English, but Father Gavilan can speak a little French. They probably will remain in New York a few days longer and then go on to Mexico

## MARRIAGES OF IMMIGRANTS.

**Number Recorded on Wednesday May Make a Record.**

The marriage record of the Barge Office appears to have been broken on Wednesday. The marriage of immigrants under the auspices of the immigration authorities is quite common, but on Wednesday there were seven marriages. The contracting parties and the steamships on which they arrived are thus put down in the records:

Joseph Konlik—Maggie Treiba, steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; Otto H. Gerhard—Anna Stilliger, steamship Bremen; Karl Hill—Marie Sauer, steamship Bremen; Robert Stump—Lena Sultzer, steamship Bremen; Friedrich Brandt—Bertha Sembritzski, steamship Bremen; William Schuttdorf—Emille Klein, steamship Bremen, and Enrico Corricel—Gaetana Cicolese, steamship Aller.

Six of the marriage ceremonies were performed in the Leo Haus, in State Street, and one, the last named, at the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, in Bleecker Street.

**Rockefellers Buy Iron Mines.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Iron men in Chicago received information yesterday of the consummation of a large deal in Mesaba Range mining property by the Rockefeller interests D. M. Hull and his sister, Mrs. Gaylor, are interested in the transaction, by which the fee to eighty acres of ground situated about four miles northwest of the town of Hibbing is acquired. This property is said to contain 8,000,000 tons of ore, more than half of which is Bessemer. In addition to this, the Rockefellers secure leases of the Sellers and Hull Mines for a term of fifty years. The deal is said to involve an outlay approaching $1,000,000.

**An Alligator Hunt in Central Park.**

There was quite a lively alligator hunt in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and it will probably be continued this morning, as the animal was not captured. It is about six feet long, and was discovered by Policeman Brown crawling near the pond in the lower part of the park, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. He notified Keeper Snyder, who endeavored to catch the animal, but without success. It is not known where the specimen came from, as at roll call all the regular guests in the alligator quarters were present or accounted for.

**Suicide of a Brooklyn Butcher.**

Frank Feldman, a butcher, living at 936 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. His body was found on the Fresh Pond Road, near Myrtle Avenue, about 1:30 o'clock. His wife says that he left home at 10 o'clock in the morning to borrow some money on a building lot, with which to open a butcher's shop. Eleven dollars was found on the body.

**Printers to Have a Parade.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday it was decided to have a parade on Saturday, Aug. 19, followed by a mass meeting in Cooper Union to consider and discuss the strike of the printers and stereotypers on The Sun. Sympathetic meetings will be held by the New York Newsdealers' Protective Association Sunday afternoon, and the Newsboys' Association to-morrow night.

**Incorporated in Delaware.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The Brenner Company of Philadelphia, which proposes to engage in the cattle business in the Northwest with a capital of $25,000, was incorporated to-day; also, the India Food Company, a Pennsylvania concern, with a capital of $40,000.

Flood & Co., brokers, of New York, were incorporated with a capital of $50,000. They will have branch offices at Dover.

## THE CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

**Prof. Sanarelli of the University of Bologna on the Matter—Dr. Sternberg's Attitude Criticised.**

Prof. G. Sanarelli of the University of Bologna, Italy, has compiled some observations and controversial remarks on the specific cause of yellow fever, which will appear to-morrow in the form of a paper in The Medical News, as a reply to his American critics. That journal will say, by way of editorial comment:

"Sanarelli proves well able to dispose effectually of certain objections that carried considerable weight against his theory of the specificity of the bacillus icteroides in yellow fever."

Prof. Sanarelli begins his paper by explaining the reason for its appearance as follows: "The writing of the present paper was suggested to me by certain articles that I have read in The Medical News during the past year and which seem to indicate that a personal element has obtruded itself into the controversy which followed the appearance of my articles on the etiology of yellow fever. This personal element has made itself felt especially as a result of the attitude assumed by Dr. Sternberg in opposing the definitive conclusions drawn from my researches. It is true that in a recent article he has seen fit to modify his position considerably, but he has not as yet withdrawn his opposition to my bacillus icteroides as the cause of yellow fever."

In reply to Dr. Sternberg's criticism, he says: "The bacillus of yellow fever must certainly have occurred in Dr. Sternberg's cultures a number of times, but it escaped his notice owing to his defective technic. Dr. Sternberg himself now admits that during his investigations in Havana 'the autopsies on yellow fever cases succeeded one another so rapidly that a complete bacteriological examination of every case was practically impossible,' and that 'the arrangement of his laboratory was so incomplete that it was impossible to keep animals under observation for more than five or six days after inoculation.' Under these circumstances it is not hard to understand how his mission to discover the cause of yellow fever should have completely failed of its purpose."

Prof. Sanarelli further writes: "The ready propagation of the disease, the exceptional longevity of its pathogenic agent, whatever it may be, its rapid acclimatization in localities that cannot at first offer it an especially suitable means of nutrition, its resistance to desiccation, and various other considerations which can be gathered without difficulty from the known epidemiology of the disease might easily have led one to believe that even before my discovery the specific cause of yellow fever, whatever might be its nature, was not very different from the ordinary type of pathogenic microbes that are known, since its habits and manner of life are regulated by the same conditions, ruled by the same laws. As a consequence its isolation in pure culture promised with the varied nutritive materials that we have at our command now to be only a question of time, of liability, especially of sufficient preparation, and of tenacious persistence."

## QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

**Southern Yellow Fever Epidemic Practically Ended.**

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 10.—The yellow fever epidemic is practically at an end. The quarantine established by this city against Hampton and vicinity was raised to-night, following a conference between the Health Boards of Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk, and Hampton, with the State Board of Health and representatives of the Marine Hospital Service. The special quarantine against Norfolk remains in force, but will be raised Saturday evening.

The record of the fever to this date shows a total of forty-three cases, of which eleven resulted fatally. Twelve cases were discharged as cured and twenty convalescents remain in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home.

## VICTIM OF A KENTUCKY FEUD.

**Deputy Sheriff Chadwell Was Fatally Shot at Manchester.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Deputy Sheriff Dave Chadwell of Clay County was shot through the breast at Manchester, and he cannot live. No particulars have been received. He is the Deputy who took sides with the Griffins after the Phillipses had whipped them in the terrible battle on Little Goose Creek last month.

It was freely predicted at the time that he took up the war against the Phillipses that he would not live long, as the enemies of the family have a habit of dying early. Citizens in Clay County are greatly excited, and those who come here will not talk.

## MINING FORECLOSURE ORDERED.

**All the Property of the Golden Sceptre Company Involved.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 10.—In the United States court this afternoon Judge Knowles signed a decree in the suit of Arthur Malcolm, Trustee, against J. M. Keith, Trustee; the Majestic Gold Mining Company, and the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company, directing the foreclosure of the properties of the Golden Sceptre Company. The order decrees that the plaintiff is entitled to receive from the defendants $19,344, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from the latter part of 1897, and that the claim is a first lien upon the property of the company.

The property upon which the lien holds is extensive, and is enumerated in the decree. It includes the group of claims known as the Golden Sceptre Group, also the Enterprise, Minnie, Three Forks, Blacksmith Bar, Brewster Race, and Gladstone placers, and Lake Free Coinage, Double Standard, and Jumbo Mill sites. There are also a stamp mill, a rock-breaker plant, a power and air compressor, and an electric railway in course of construction, a quantity of machinery stored in warehouses and on freight cars with the freight unpaid, a flume 8 by 10 feet, three miles long, water rights, and a large quantity of town lots in the town site of Quigley.

After declaring that the plaintiffs are entitled to a first lien and a right to foreclosure, Judge Knowles says that unless the claims and costs are paid within twenty days the property shall be sold to satisfy the judgment, and he directs Judge Henry N. Blake to act as master in conducting the sale, which shall be held at Phillipsburg.

## MONTANA MINING SUIT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 10.—The trial of the suit of the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company against the Montana Mining Company, Limited, otherwise the Rothschilds of London, for $250,000 damages for ore extracted from ground in dispute, was begun in the United States court early this week. The plaintiff company asks for a judgment for ore alleged to have been mined from a vein in the Nine Hour claim, the apex of which the St. Louis Company claims to own.

Both companies are operating large mines near here. A large number of prominent attorneys are engaged in the case, ex-Senator Brown of Utah being chief counsel for the St. Louis Company. The session to-day was a battle of the lawyers, and a day of objections and counter-objections, that brought about a high tension among the opposing counsel.

William Mayger of Marysville was the first witness, and with his examination the legal controversy began. It was renewed when J. S. Keerl, civil engineer, was put on the stand, and asked about the lay of the ground from which the ore in dispute was extracted. The defendants objected to the receipt of any testimony relating to the "Compromise Strip," which was supposed to have been settled as the result of a former action, and the lawyers argued at length for and against the admissibility of the testimony. Judge Knowles took the issue presented under advisement, and adjourned the court.

**To Hurry Supplies to Manila.**

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—Capt. McCarthy, Quartermaster at Chickamauga Park, received orders to-day to rush ten carloads of Government supplies to Manila. Harness, tools, and tents will be sent. These will go to San Francisco by special train.

**New Yorker Killed in Vladivostock.**

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—News has been received of the murder at Vladivostock of C. E. Hamlin of the Vacuum Oil Company of New York. He was murdered at night by a Chinese servant, who, with a hatchet, smashed in the head of his master.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

# IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

## Robert Blei Obtains a Lease of Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

## CHARACTER TO BE PRESERVED

**Present Name to be Retained and Vaudeville Attractions to be Presented.**

Robert Blei, who has been in this city for a week negotiating for the purchase or lease of Koster & Biel's Music Hall in West Thirty-fourth Street, gave out the official announcement last evening that he had leased the theatre for a number of years, and would continue to conduct it on the same lines as under the recent management, and retain the present name, which he regards as most important to the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Blei has associated with him two Western capitalists, whose names he prefers not to make public. He says that one of them is prominent in the City of Portland, Ore., and the other is a citizen of Chicago. Emil Stoessel will act as assistant manager of the theatre, and on Saturday will leave for Europe on the Campania for the purpose of engaging vaudeville talent for the coming season. The house will remain open for several weeks and then will be closed for extensive alterations, including recarpeting and the removal of eight boxes in the second tier to provide space, which will be devoted to standing room. The theatre will be reopened Sept. 16 for the regular season.

Mr. Blei is little known in the East as a theatrical manager, but is very prominent in Chicago, where he conducted the Schiller Theatre for five and one-half months, when he sold out and purchased Engel's Music Hall, which he renamed the Orpheum Music Hall and devoted exclusively to vaudeville attractions. After managing this place for amusement for a short period, he disposed of his enterprise and went to Portland, Oregon, where he became proprietor of a music hall, which he retained until the Klondike excitement began.

Seeing an opportunity to acquire wealth by selling provisions to the gold hunters, he returned to Chicago and purchased a considerable stock, with which he arrived at the Klondike after a difficult and hazardous journey. He spent two years in the gold region and disposed of his goods at considerable profit.

## LIZZIE MACNICHOL A HEROINE.

**Helped Save Millionaire's Property in a New Hampshire Town.**

News has been received from Chocorua, N. H., that Lizzie Macnichol of the Castle Square Opera Company is seriously ill as a result of her heroic actions in a fire several nights ago. The scene of the incident was the new house of Mr. Runnells, the Chicago millionaire, which had just been fitted up at a cost of $20,000. On the night before the Runnells family was to arrive and take possession of their new quarters, flames were discovered issuing from the doors and windows of the house, and the servants, who inhabited the basement, were awakened by the dense smoke. What caused the fire is still unknown, but it had obtained a firm hold before the local fire brigade reached the spot, and they found it impossible to save the building.

As soon as every one saw the house was doomed, the spectators began to exert themselves to save the furniture and bric-á-brac. A crowd of hotel guests and villagers had gathered around the place, but their efforts could not keep pace with the flames, and messages were sent to the hotels and boarding houses asking for more assistance. Miss Macnichol, on hearing what was needed, routed out all the women in her hotel and rushed them to the scene of the fire, where they began, under her management, to assist in the rescue of the furniture and movable valuables. Almost everything was saved, and it was said that Miss Macnichol's presence of mind was responsible for the greater part of the work. She was much complimented and became the village heroine, but the excitement proved too much for her nerves, and she is now confined to her room. The illness, however, is not dangerous, and it is hoped that she will recover within a week or two.

## MONTAUK THEATRE'S FUTURE.

**Col. Sinn's Death Will Put Messrs. Frohman and Hayman in Control.**

The sudden death of Col. William E. Sinn, who held a controlling interest in the Montauk Theatre of Brooklyn, will result in the so-called theatrical syndicate obtaining another theatre, giving it the management of two houses in Brooklyn—the Columbia and Montauk.

When Edwin Knowles, the present manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, decided to build the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn a number of years ago, he interested Daniel Frohman and Al Hayman in the enterprise. Four years ago he sold out his interest in this house to Col. Sinn, making the latter a partner with Messrs. Frohman and Hayman.

In the meantime, Col. Sinn had built the Montauk Theatre and induced the gentlemen who owned the site upon which the house was erected to become interested with him financially, and also Messrs. Frohman and Hayman.

It was said by a prominent theatrical manager yesterday that now that Col. Sinn was dead, the owners of the site, not being desirous of entering into the theatrical business, Messrs. Frohman and Hayman would purchase the late manager's interest in the Montauk and direct the management of the house themselves. In view of the fact that the bookings of attractions were made by Col. Sinn some time ago, the theatre probably will continue for this season under the direction of the surviving members of his family.

## NEW THEATRE LIKE THE DEWEY.

**Messrs. Sullivan & Kraus Purchase the Site of the Cayuga Flats.**

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and George J. Kraus have purchased the property at 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street, running through the block and including 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. The site is now occupied by the Cayuga Flats.

Messrs. Sullivan and Kraus will replace the flats with a theatre. Building operations will be commenced at once, and the work will be rushed, so as to permit the opening of the house about Dec. 1. The owners will conduct the house on the same plan as their present theatre, the Dewey.

## JOSEPH HAWORTH'S NEW ROLE.

**To Appear as the Leading Character in "The Ghetto."**

Jacob Litt has engaged Joseph Haworth for the leading rôle in "The Ghetto." The part is that of a young Jew, Raphael by name, who marries a Christian girl, thus causing a disruption of relations with his father, who is an orthodox adherent of the old religion.

Mr. Haworth has been connected with Mr. Litt's companies for some years, and played the principal parts in "Shenandoah" and "The Christian."

**English Company on the Way.**

The entire company organized in London to present Mark Ambient and Wilton Herlot's comedy "A Little Ray of Sunshine" sailed from London yesterday morning on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, and will arrive in this country in ample time for the opening, at Wallack's Theatre, Aug. 28. Prominent among the players are William Elton, Wallace Erskine, Charles Cherry, Robert Bottonley, Herbert Sparling, George Sumner, George Riddell, Cecil Elgar, Phil Doody, Miss Adeline Stuart, Miss Janet Alexander, Miss Grace Dudley, Miss Lorna Lawrence, and Miss Lucy Evelyn.

**Weber & Fields's Opening Night.**

Considerable interest is manifested in the opening night of Weber & Fields's Theatre, early in September. Enough applications have been received for the reservation of seats to dispose of the seating capacity of the house almost twice over. In order to do justice to everybody Weber & Fields have decided to dispose of the seats and boxes by auction instead of in the regular way. During the closing down of the theatre it has been thoroughly overhauled, new seats put in, and new decorations added.

**Stage and Musical Directors Engaged.**

William Parry, formerly stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged to serve in the same capacity at the American Theatre. Adolph Liesegang has been re-engaged as musical director at the same house. The Castle Square Opera Company announces the engagements of A. W. F. McCollin and E. Moreales as stage and musical directors, respectively, of the Studebaker Theatre, in Chicago.

**Funeral of Col. William E. Sinn.**

The body of Col. William E. Sinn, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, who died at Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday night, was brought to this city last night for burial. The body was taken to the home of Col. Sinn's daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Hoyt, at 264 St. James Place, Brooklyn. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but according to the present plans, the services will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, formerly pastor of the church, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

## FAILURE OF RUSSIAN CROPS.

**Government Will Aid—The Situation Growing Serious.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department has received a report from Consul Heenan, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crops in many of the provinces of European Russia is a much more serious affair than is generally admitted.

Energetic steps have just been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up, and the Government aid is being given according to the extent of the failure in the several districts.

Employment also is being given to a large number of peasants on special lines of work, such as road-making. One of the most difficult questions to be solved is how working stock and other animals are to be saved, the hay crop being a complete failure.

## MAYOR REFUSES TO RESIGN.

**Atlanta's Executive to Fight Demand of City Council.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Mayor Woodward, whose resignation was asked for last week by the City Council, has declined to relinquish his office.

The Council met this evening. After a long and exciting wrangle, in which Dr. Roy, who is a Councilman from the Sixth Ward, and who is also Mayor Woodward's family physician, stated the Mayor was in no condition mentally to cope with his present troubles.

The Council decided that a committee of five should investigate the conduct of the Mayor and any other city officials against whom charges are made. This committee cannot begin work before next Monday.

The general sentiment is that the Mayor will win the impending conflict.

## HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

**R. Dallen Confesses Stealing $700 in Jewels in Atlantic City.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Ralph Dallen, a young man who the police say is wanted in New York for robbing the Waldorf-Astoria recently, was to-day apprehended for a hotel robbery, which occurred here on Tuesday, when $700 worth of jewelry was stolen.

Dallen was engaged as hotel clerk at Cedarcroft Hotel, but was discharged recently. On the day he left, a gold watch, valued at $200, disappeared from a room occupied by William E. Brown, a druggist of Baltimore, and several diamond rings, valued at $500, were missed from Miss Catherine Webb's apartments.

Dallen admitted his guilt, and is held without bail, awaiting Brown's return here to prosecute.

## MUTINY ON THE VICTORIA.

**Chinese Crew Wanted Better Pay—Outbreak Quelled.**

SEATTLE, Aug. 10.—The trouble that has been brewing on the United States transport Victoria for several days culminated in a mutiny to-day. Nearly sixty of the Chinese crew were in open rebellion against the Captain and his officers. A battle appeared imminent at one time, and was only averted by the cool nerve of the ship's first and second officers, who stood in the face of the angry Celestials with drawn pistols.

There was fighting for a time, and mutinous Chinamen fought their way from between decks forward up the companion ladder to the upper decks and thence back to nearly amidships before their onrush was finally stayed. Had it not been for the presence on board the ship of carpenters and shipwrights, who were armed with hatchets, hammers, and saws, the Chinamen might have succeeded.

The reason for the mutiny was a demand for more money and shore leave on the part of the crew. The Chinamen have found out they are to work for the United States Government and they demand additional pay of $7 a month.

## MEXICANS COMMAND YAQUIS.

**Old Army Officers at the Head of Revolutionary Indians.**

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says:

"Señor Aguierre of this city, formerly an officer in the Mexican Army and who was charged by the Mexican Government with being implicated in the Ochoa revolution, received to-day from a friend in Guayamas, Mexico, a letter, in which the Guayamas man says:

"'The Yaqui Indians now in the field are commanded by old commanders of the Mexican Army who came to Sonora from Mexico City two months ago, before the uprising.

"'The Government is suppressing this fact, fearing it would encourage uprisings in other portions of the country. The Yaquis have provisions for a two-years' war. Gen. Luis Torres will be removed from command of the Mexican forces and Gen. Angel Natinez will succeed him. It is reported here that the Mayoans will join the revolutionists, and there are 2,000 Mayo warriors on the Mayo River.'"

## DIVORCED AND IN CONTEMPT.

**James Gauley of Boston Persists in Violating Court's Order.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—James Gauley was before Judge Hardy in the Equity Session of the Superior Court Thursday for contempt. This is the second or third time that he has been up for disobeying an order of the court. He is fifty-three years old, and the story he told the Court was tinctured with pathos.

Ignorant of the law and yet destitute of means to obtain legal advice, Gauley has consumed considerable of the Court's time and attention. Although at times he seemed obstreperous and vexed the Court, Judge Hardy offered to pay for counsel out of his own pocket if Gauley would consent to consult such counsel.

Arrangement was finally made by which Assistant District Attorney George A. Sampson of Middlesex County will act as counsel for Gauley, whose case was continued to next Thursday.

Gauley was married in the seventies. He lived at 43 Parker Street, Cambridge. Now he is out of business. Divorce proceedings were instituted against him last Spring. The result of the trial was a decree nisi in favor of his wife, Ellen.

An order was then made by Judge Hardy enjoining the husband from going to the premises occupied by the wife, at 43 Parker Street. The house is worth about $4,000, and was paid for mostly by the husband, although it is said a small mortgage was cleared by the united efforts of the husband, wife, and children.

Occasionally Gauley disobeyed that order and went to the house to see his wife, hence contempt proceedings were brought against him. He has been up before Judges Bond and Fossenden. The property is in the wife's name, but, as it was his money that paid for it, Gauley still adheres to the notion that he has a perfect right to visit the house.

**Ex-Judge Palmer of St. Johns Dead.**

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 10.—A. L. Palmer, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, died to-night. He was injured badly while stepping from a street car in Boston a short time ago, and his death was from that cause.

# THE BRIDGEPORT INQUEST

## Trolley Car and Track Were Tampered with After Accident.

## PREPARED FOR INSPECTION

**Contact Fingers Removed—An Attempt to Show that Reversing Lever Could Not Have Been Used.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The third session of the Coroner's inquiry into the trolley catastrophe of last Sunday developed some sensational evidence. The feature of the inquest was the testimony of an electrical expert to the effect that the electrical equipment of the wrecked car had been tampered with since the accident, and the testimony of another witness that repairs were made near the bridge the morning after the disaster and before the Coroner's jury examined it.

G. B. Underwood of New Haven was the expert electrician who testified. He said he had examined the contact box on the front end of the wrecked car and found the door partly opened. The condition of the box indicated that it had been opened with a screwdriver, or a similar implement, as all the bolts were unbroken and in place, which would not be the case had the fall from the bridge broken the box, thus causing it to open. An examination of the interior of the box disclosed the fact that two or three of the contact fingers were missing, rendering the reverse lever useless. In every other way the box was in good condition. The power was turned completely off, but there was no evidence that the power had been reversed.

Only two or three of the contact fingers were left out of a total of twenty-seven. Some had been freshly broken off, but the majority had been removed by means of a screwdriver. It is possible that the missing ones might have been broken by the fall of the car, but in his opinion, that was not likely. He was then asked if there was anything about the car to indicate that it could not have been stopped in time to avert the catastrophe. He replied:

"No; I think there was time to stop the car after it left the rails. The time was short, to be sure, but there was time enough to stop it either by the use of the reverse lever or the brake. Of course, if the derailment had jolted the trolley pole from the wire, the reverse lever would have been ineffective, as there would have been no current."

A Mr. Hawes gave the testimony as to repairs on the track. He testified that Monday morning he visited the scene of the accident. He arrived there at 8 o'clock, and remained nearly an hour. At that time a large number of men were engaged in filling in and tamping with dirt the ties bearing the rails on the eastern approach at the south end of the bridge. The men were divided into two gangs, one of which worked about ten feet from the south end of the bridge, and the other 150 feet further on.

During the hour which he remained on the scene two carloads of earth were brought up, dumped, and tamped beneath and around the ties. Witness produced photographs which he had made as the work progressed, and which he offered to the jury as evidence. He said that the photographs were taken merely out of curiosity. Since they were made, however, he had seen articles in the newspapers to the effect that little or nothing in the way of repairs on the approach had been done between the time the accident occurred and when the approach was viewed by the Coroner's jury. He then decided, in order that the jury might have all the real facts in the case, to appear before the members, tell what he knew of the conditions, and offer the photographs in corroboration of his testimony.

## SADIE BROWN'S SMILE WINS.

**Acquitted on a Serious Charge—The Judge's Comment.**

Sadie Brown, a dusky Venus, beamed upon the jury from the bar of Judge Newburger's court, in General Sessions, yesterday with a smile that disclosed all her gleaming teeth. She was a "cheerful sight to see," and the jurors beamed back at her—discreetly.

A man of venerable appearance, Norman F. Howe, who said he was seventy-two years old last March, accused Sadie Brown of stealing from him on Monday night last a gold watch valued at $100. In calm tones he told the Judge and jury how, while walking on West Forty-seventh Street, he was accosted by the girl, who addressed him in endearing terms and embraced him with great apparent affection. He rebuked her and resumed his walk. Shortly afterward he found that his watch was missing and notified the police of the fact.

The watch was traced to a pawnshop and recovered.

Sadie Brown, who continued to smile bewitchingly, told a much-involved story of how she came to be in possession of the pawn ticket. She blandly declared that a "co'l'd geman" had presented it to her, and that she had never seen the complainant in her life.

The jury believed her and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge raised his eyebrows and ejaculated, "Well!" Then, turning to the smiling Sadie, he said: "You had better give your card to the jury."

## INTENDED BRIDE INSANE.

**Father Prevented the Wedding and the Girl Is Now in Bellevue.**

Because she could not marry the man she loved, Sadie Friedman, eighteen years old, who lived at 136 Stanton Street with her father, who is a boot and shoe maker, is confined in Bellevue Hospital, violently insane.

The girl, who is known as "the belle of Stanton Street," had many admirers, but the two who seemed most to be favored were Isaac Velleitz, thirty years old, a boot and shoe maker, living on Delancey Street, two doors from Ludlow Street, and Simon Kampovitz, twenty-four years old, also a boot and shoe maker, living at the corner of Delancey and Ludlow Streets.

Both men had been calling on the girl for some time until recently, when she told Velleitz that she had concluded to marry Kampovitz. She also informed her father of her decision. Friedman objected to the match, but that made no difference to the girl, and she proceeded to make arrangements for the wedding, which was to have taken place last Sunday.

Invitations were sent out to the friends of the young couple for the ceremony. When the time for the ceremony arrived the Friedman home was filled, and the officiating minister was present. When all was in readiness, and the ceremony was about to begin, the girl's father interposed and announced that if his daughter married Kampovitz he would cut her off without a penny.

The groom's father broke in, and said that if Friedman would not give his daughter one penny he would not give his son any money, and would not allow his son to marry the girl. The festivities were brought to an end at once, and the guests departed to their homes.

The girl began to lose her mind, and, as a result of the occurrence yesterday, became violently insane. Her father tried to take her to Gouverneur Hospital, but she refused to leave the house. Policeman Alexander Knitto of the Eldridge Street Station, who is a friend of the family, was sent for. He summoned a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance, but was unable to get the girl to leave the house.

Finally, however, he managed to handcuff her, and then carried her to the Bellevue ambulance, which was in waiting. The girl is continually crying, "Simon! Simon!"

**Boy Badly Injured by a Cow.**

Some small boys undertook yesterday afternoon to have sport with a cow which, tied to a stake, was grazing in a lot at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Arthur Avenue. In the group was an Italian boy named Patrick Tanore, twelve years old, living with his parents at 880 Pelham Avenue. He assumed the leadership, and under his tutelage a "bull fight" was organized. Sticks and stones were hurled at the tethered beast until she was so frightened that she tried to break the rope that held her and escape. This finally grew tame for the boys, and they circled in closer. The cow finally broke loose, and, catching young Tanore on the end of her left horn, she tossed him ten feet in the air. His skull was fractured and he may die.


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**Clothing.**—[IN ANNEX.]

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Men's Double-breasted Sack Suits, made of superior blue serge, lined with fine mohair serge, broad silk facings. Workmanship and fit equal to custom productions, worth $15.00; our price . $9.99

Men's Trousers, made of all-wool fabrics, in blue and gray checks, lapped seams, newest shapes, worth $3.50; our price . . . $2.49

Young Men's Sack Suits, made of all-wool fast blue serge, thoroughly well finished and trimmed, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $7.50; our price . . . . . $5.94

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of strictly all-wool checks. The trousers have double seats and knees—heavy enough for early Fall wear, worth $3.00; our price . . . . . $1.74

Boys' Knee Trousers, made of English Corduroy, patent waistbands, sizes 4 to 16 years, worth $1.00; our price . . . . . 64c

REMEMBER:—THE SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS AND THE SALE OF BLANKETS BOTH ARE STILL ALIVE.

**50c Neckwear at 24c**

Neat Neckwear marks the man of taste. A well-dressed neck has its compensation. It helps to stamp the man. You may count on him being tidy and orderly. Not finicky or overnice, but systematic and careful. A clumsy, slouchy, soiled Tie is a positive hindrance to getting on in the world.

To-day and half of to-morrow we'll sell men's pure Silk Tecks, Imperials, Four-in-hands and Puffs at 24c. Under normal conditions our price for them would be 49c. Within a rifle shot of this store you may see the same styles and qualities offered at 75c. The colorings and designs are beautiful.


## WOMAN SHOT IN TENNESSEE.

**She Will Probably Die—Assailant Thought to be a Woman.**

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Oliver Springs says:

"A mysterious attempt to murder near this place is causing excitement among the people of the vicinity where it occurred. Miss Belle Galbreath, daughter of James Galbreath, was walking near her home, when some one shot her in the right lung, the ball passing through her entire body, coming out at the right breast.

"A woman is supposed to have done the shooting. The wounded girl will in all probability die. Bloodhounds have been sent for, and every means will be employed to trace the would-be murderer."

## BRIDEGROOM SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

**Was Trying to Kill a Negro Burglar, Who Escaped.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—This morning at 2 o'clock Charles W. Cox, a bridegroom of but two weeks, shot and killed his pretty young wife at their home at Essex, Ga., while after a negro burglar. Cox and his wife were aroused by the negro prowling in their room. They arose at the same time and the negro ran against Mrs. Cox. She screamed and her husband fired, the ball piercing the woman's heart.

The burglar jumped through a closed window and escaped. A mob with bloodhounds are in pursuit. Cox has been delirious since the shooting, and physicians say he will lose his mind. Cox is wealthy, having just purchased one of the largest plantations in Northern Georgia.

## SHEPARD MAY BE FORCED OUT.

**Desire for a New Head of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath to-day was filled with excitement, and it is understood that a resolution was passed asking Col. C. O. Shepard, Commandant of the home, to resign. The Trustees voting against this resolution are said to have been Gen. Horatio King, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and J. Monroe Shoemaker.

It is understood that, if Col. Shepard does not resign by to-morrow morning, charges already formulated will be preferred against him. Bath people are not well disposed toward Col. Shepard, and desire his removal. With the assistance of six of the Trustees they expect to get it.

## A CUBAN VETERAN'S ROMANCE.

**An Act of Heroism at Santiago, a Marriage in New Orleans.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—Among the many stories of personal heroism narrated in the press dispatches during the Santiago campaign was one that still lingers in the memory of many readers. On July 2, the day following the remarkable storming of San Juan Hill, a little detachment of the Tenth Infantry lay in trench to the left of the activity in the focus of a four-cornered Spanish fire. The deadly Mauser bullets droned incessantly over their heads, and to venture out was to court almost certain death, but the men had lain for hours under the blazing Cuban sun, and they were clamoring for water.

Sergt. Claude B. Henderson of Company G volunteered to go after it. He picked up a pail, vaulted coolly over the embankment, crossed the lead-swept open, and reached the river in safety. On his way back he had to go slower, so as not to spill the precious fluid, and he was a target for a score of sharpshooters; but by a miracle he was untouched. A dozen hands seized the pail, and the Sergeant was in the act of clambering down to shelter when a Spanish bullet shattered his right foot. His comrades dragged him into the trench, and there the story ended. It was merely a detached episode in the chronicle of war, but it had the fascination of all tales of individual valor, and many a man has wondered what became of the gallant trooper.

Last night Sergt. Henderson himself walked into the Gruntwald Hotel and inscribed his name on the register. He was still in his uniform, but he was no longer in the service of Uncle Sam. With his honorable discharge in his pocket he was on his way to his home at Evansville, Ind., where he expects to go into business with his father. With the Sergeant was another ex-regular, Private J. H. Casterline, of Company H

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## TWELVE PAGES.

### AN IMAGINARY DEFECT.

It cannot be said that we do not value the criticisms of foreigners upon our system of government. The respect with which Americans have read the pages of DE TOCQUEVILLE and BRYCE attests the interest we feel in knowing how our institutions strike the impartial observer and student overseas. Now and then, however, the very aloofness of the foreign critic and the necessity he is under of arriving by reasoning at conclusions that we reach by the unconscious teaching of daily experience and habituation betray him into fanciful distinctions and the conjuring up of purely imaginary difficulties in our political life.

Lecturing in London the other day on the English and the American Constitutions, Prof. DICEY pointed to the co-existence of our State and Federal systems as one of the defects of the American Constitution. "A true Federalist," he thought, "must be ardent not only for the Nation, but for his own State as well; no one could predominantly occupy his mind with two great different interests at once."

No American is in the slightest degree conscious of the embarrassment which Prof. DICEY here discovers. Practical-minded Americans, indeed, might find it difficult to grasp the idea. Possibly if a citizen of the United States should retire to his closet and speculate upon the defects of the Constitution he might hit upon the clash of allegiance to State and Nation as one of the difficulties that beset us. This is plainly the way in which Prof. DICEY evolved the notion.

The doctrine of State rights and the secession of the Southern States may be adduced in support of the professor's theory. But it was not the difficulty arising from their double allegiance to State and Nation that led the people of the South to attempt to get out of the Union, for they immediately set up a Federal Government of their own, while continuing the State Governments—precisely the conditions that obtained before secession. It was their difference with the people of the North over their "peculiar institution" that caused the trouble.

The dual allegiance gives us about as much trouble as in the family relation arises from the division of a good son's affection between his father and his mother. It is reasonable to suppose, indeed, that the dutiful son may take thought as to which of his parents he loves the more much oftener than the citizen gives himself the trouble to consider whether he loves his State or his country better.

As a purely speculative conception the thing is not without its ridiculous aspects. As a practical "defect" of our Constitutional arrangements it is non-existent. No citizen is much concerned to know which of the transactions that make up his day's business are regulated by Federal and which by State law. He is not concerned, either, to know whether his actions at law are to come before a State or a United States court. He leaves such matters to his lawyer. The emotion called patriotism is directed toward his country, to the National idea as symbolized by the flag. State pride is a very different thing. That is a localized, and it may be a very intense, expression of the feeling that this is a great country, a good one to be born in, and that the State of one's birth is the biggest or the richest or the best of the forty-five. But when the American's bosom swells with thoughts of country he is proud not only of New York or Massachusetts or Maryland, but of California, of Georgia, of Kentucky, and of the others, one and all. It never occurs to him to look upon those provisions of the Constitution which impose on him the duty of loving his country and all its States at the same time as a "defect" of our system.

### LAYING IT ON TOO THICK.

An expert testified that the fame of New York City as a "wide-open" town has gone over all the world, and that disreputable characters are flocking here, not only from other cities of this country, but even from England. There really seems to be no depth of infamy in the degradation of the City Government which has not been reached.—The Evening Post on the testimony before the Mazet committee.

Let us rebuke sin and pound Tammany. Let us not turn away even from the nastiness that must be brought to light in the effort to expose the badness of our rulers. But the reformer, though earnest, need not be a simpleton and credulous fly-gobbler.

If a reformer had a maiden aunt, and she had lived sixty-five years in Glastonbury, Conn., reading nothing but hymn books and RICHARD BAXTER'S "Saint's Rest," and she had come to this city and had chanced to hear the Mazet committee's detective tell this yarn about disreputable characters flocking to New York from other cities, and even from England, because of the universal fame of our wide-openness, and the good lady, believing everything she had heard, had thereupon lifted up her mitt-clad hands and exclaimed that this is the wickedest city of all epochs and all countries, no humane person would have reproached her, for he would have perceived by her garb that her ignorance was honestly come by.

But it is a little too much to ask the New Yorker, especially the traveled New Yorker, to believe that vice is leaving English cities and coming here, attracted by the superior facilities to be enjoyed here for its reprehensible practices. Let it be admitted that this is a "wide-open town," but do not try to make us believe that the people of other cities, especially English cities, live in the odor of sanctity and go to bed at 9 o'clock every night. There is nothing gained for the cause of reform by painting New York blacker than it is.

### THE QUEEN'S POWERS.

Perhaps in pursuance of a general instinct of hospitality we have allowed some correspondents to gambol on this page around the subject which the latest of them seems to describe as "Queen VICTORIA'S Powers." Of course we have to agree, in a general way, to the proposition that the British titular sovereign, whoever he or she may be, is not, in the mediaeval or ancient sense, a "sovereign" at all, finds so many limitations upon his or her individual action that there is no use in making minor distinctions, is in fact, as one of our correspondents puts it, nothing more or less than "a highly respectable figurehead."

Of course that is actually the fact. But, when we come to details, there is the equivalent fact that the nominal sovereign, whenever he or she chooses to exercise it, has also an immense influence, what we in Manhattan Island are in the habit of describing as an immense "pull." WALTER BAGEHOT, in his book on the "English Constitution," has clearly explained the power of the Queen, and that book, together with the author's other works, has been put before the American public in an edition edited by Mr. FORREST MORGAN, which an English scholar is absolutely compelled, as a matter of justice and decency, to admit to be one of the best and most minutely edited books in the English language.

There are other books that shed light upon this curious and interesting question of the practical power of the Queen. One of them is Sir THEODORE MARTIN'S "Life of the Prince Consort," in which is set forth, especially in relation to the Trent affair, the actual power that the titular sovereign of Great Britain not only theoretically possesses, but may, upon occasion, practically exercise. And then there is the familiar and notorious instance of the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE, making use of the royal prerogative, abolished by a stroke of the pen the system of purchase in the army, which it is very doubtful whether he could have got Parliament to consent to, and to which it is very certain that it would have taken him a long time to win the consent of the two houses.

### DECORATIONS FOR DEWEY.

So far as can be gathered from the gossip of the studios, the arch to be erected from designs of the Sculpture Society at Madison Square in honor of Admiral DEWEY will be a triumphal one of the Roman type, not unlike the arch of Titus which still decorates the Forum. It varies in its general build only in the piercing of its two piers from side to side with an arched passageway, thus giving depth to the piers in the way we find it managed in the big arch at Paris. A person approaching east or west on Twenty-fourth Street will see through these piers, unless, indeed, the view be interrupted by the stands on the Madison Square side of Fifth Avenue.

The selection of this form shows how inevitably we recur to the ancients when we have something monumental to design, especially if time presses. We all want something modern and of our own epoch, and, if possible, American; but while antiquity offers such a wealth of materials exactly suited to the purpose, we fear to stray aside into something tasteless or grotesque, and so we return to the old models.

This we did at the World's Fair in Chicago. And the chances are strong that the French, who should be admired for their courage in attempting something new in architecture for international fairs, will not obtain as satisfactory results next year at Paris as we did at Chicago in 1893.

If, as the rumor runs, the Roman arch of triumph has been settled upon, the question of the sculptural decoration of the arch comes up. What shall it be? Naturally it must consist of subjects relating to the ocean. The classic arch can scarcely harmonize with realistic groups and reliefs of modern battles; it will be necessary to keep the decoration as far as possible in sympathy with the frame. And here again we have in the coins and reliefs and decorative designs of antiquity plenty of precedents to suit the occasion.

There are the sea horses with finny, webbed feet and fishlike hindquarters that drag the seashell chariot of Neptune, the Nereids and the Tritons that blow their "wreathed horns" in the billows round about. There are the sea serpents we find on certain Greek coins, the cuttlefish and sea tortoises and dolphins on others, the sea eagles with fish in their talons. For low reliefs behind groups of figures there are the lateen sails of the Pacific and the Mediterranean and square sails of mediaeval galleys. The Orient and the tropics are readily indicated by palms, the ocean by gigantic seaweeds that take fine bold curves for sculptural effects. The conventional Roman sign for sea battles won need not be neglected, namely, the prows of antique galleys; these could be used as a suitable rostrum on which groups of symbolical figures might stand. There is no lack of decorations that might be used on such an arch without detriment to the artistic harmony of the whole.

At some other point on the line of the procession, say on Riverside Drive, means might be found to introduce more modern suggestions without undue cost. For example, on both sides of the Drive galleons of the sixteenth century type might be constructed of wood covered with canvas, with platforms on different levels at prow, at poop, and amidships, for groups of Spanish explorers and natives of the Pacific Islands. The yards of these galleons might meet above the roadway and carry painted sails with pictures and inscriptions. Counsel would have to be taken with the painters for a matter of this kind; perhaps it would be found expedient to have the groups composed of men and women dressed in character, rather than attempt to supply lay figures; the cost would have to be defrayed by private subscriptions unless the mural painters are allowed a fair proportion of the city's appropriation and can include this in their general scheme for decorating the line of march.

It is not often that the jealousy of other cities of the Union permits New York to hold an important festival. As a usual thing politics interfere. All the more reason why a determined effort should be made to use the coming six weeks so intelligently that the country will recognize the right of this city to lead in matters of the kind. Citizens ought to remember that nowhere else are there so many persons who are fitted for the management of public festivals, nowhere are the materials for a beautiful procession so abundant. All that is needed is liberality in appropriations and a wise selection of the men to put in charge.

### COPYRIGHT FOR NEWS.

An important addition to the English law of copyright was announced in the London dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday morning. In reporting the bill to the House of Lords from the Select Committee Lord THRING called attention to Clause 12, which protects any newspaper or news agency for eighteen hours in the exclusive right of publishing foreign news obtained specially and independently, and punishes a violation of the copyright by a penalty of from $5 to $250 on each copy of the publication in which the purloined dispatch appears without its owner's consent.

The theory of this amendment to the law is just and sound. A news dispatch, the procurement of which has involved great alertness, activity, watchfulness, and "enterprise," as well as expense, is in morals a piece of property precisely as the volume that is produced by the brains and labor of the historian or the novel writer is property. A law that protects the one and leaves the other exposed to the privy paw of every thief that is out prowling for it is grossly illogical and unfair.

The London Times may publish a Bombay dispatch that costs it hundreds of pounds for the expenses of the correspondent and cable tolls. The sale of The Times at threepence per copy begins at about 6 in the morning. It is outrageous to pretend that the publisher of a ha'penny paper around the corner may convey the entire dispatch to his columns, and with no expense beyond that of composition, paper, and press work, enter at 7 o'clock into competition with the owner of it in selling his own goods. The penalty, it will be observed, is heavy enough to put a stop at once and entirely to a crime of which the detection is sure.

This clause of the English Copyright act applies only to foreign news. The reasoning and theory of the amendment are not less applicable to news dispatches of domestic origin. If THE TIMES or one of its neighbors obtains from San Francisco a dispatch of great interest and importance and it appears next morning side by side with a dispatch from London, also interesting and important, the law which shelters the one and leaves the other exposed to the ravages of the news thief is manifestly not a decent law. The complications and knotty questions that would arise from a general news copyright law may have deterred the authors of the English bill from including domestic as well as foreign dispatches. It is the custom of American newspapers to copyright their entire contents, and to copyright specially dispatches to which they attach peculiar value either on account of their cost or of their importance as news. Their property right in their own news would be more generally respected if our copyright law were amended by the insertion of the English penalties.

### SOCIAL EVOLUTIONS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

In France parties are in course of reconstruction. Criminal procedure is being modified. A strictly republican status is being cast for the military. In Austria the old parties, formed on the basis of social inequality and nurtured in the spirit of race animosity, are wrecked or disrupted. In Russia the forces of autocracy cease to win the applause of certain masses that for centuries had been theirs. The close of the Dreyfus case deals the deathblow to anti-Semitism in Europe, Socialism, as a redeeming power, rises and invites serious and respectful consideration.

The revolution in France has been, and is still, bitterly contested. Its progress may almost be marked by a series of personal parallelisms. Père HYACINTHE against Père DIDON; ANATOLE FRANCE against BRUNETIERE; LABORI against TEZENAS; JAURES against ROCHEFORT; PICQUART against the horde of officers instructed in the Rue des Postes and coddled in the Faubourg St. Germain. Other names, possibly more familiar, might be mentioned. But there are none which better typify the parties forming the contending forces. The deeds of one side are as characteristic as those of the other.

It is to be deplored that the diplomatists of the Vatican, deluded by the Royalist phantom, first encouraged Père DIDON to undertake a campaign the humiliation and disgrace of which the Church must bear. As to the supporters of BRUNETIERE, of TEZENAS, of ROCHEFORT—they are entitled to no consideration. They were well acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of their idols. The discomfited and disgraced heads of the army might cause a qualm of pity were it not for their diabolical machinations. The passing of a false esprit militaire should not be mourned by republican France. Traditions are out of date.

The mob that shouted in Vienna the other day: "Down with the Jew baiter!" sounded the knell to the anti-Semitic legislation of Dr. LUEGER. That it was a mob should not weigh against the movement. The movement should be considered. The demonstration was raised to oppose municipal legislation undertaken to suppress a race. Those who took part in the demonstration were Socialists. The attempt to put in force the ancient decrees of expulsion against the Jews of St. Petersburg is meeting with such public-spirited opposition that the Imperial Government is dismayed. A condition exists in the Russian capital that would have been impossible to conceive of ten years ago.

It must be understood that the Social Democrats of Europe of whom we have spoken have little or nothing in common with the so-called Socialists of America. We only desire to point out the fact, it may be a matter of coincidence, that the European Socialism has entered upon an extremely humanizing campaign, which no other party over there has dared to undertake. The success of this campaign will mark a great stride in civilization. It is entirely separate from the fantastic theories of Socialism per se, with which we have no possible sympathy.

Still, it is a historical fact that the votes of the Deputy Socialists in the French Chamber saved the present Government from disaster, and thus allowed truth and justice to prevail. The events in Vienna and St. Petersburg are no less significant. Future events will be watched with the keenest interest. But, perhaps, after all, "Here lies the Destroyer of Anti-Semitism" would be as good an epitaph for Socialism as any other.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Possessing, as he does, and to a really remarkable degree, that genial tactfulness of speech and manner which characterizes the whole Teutonic race, it is difficult to understand why the Kaiser, in expressing and explaining his amiable conviction that the relations between Germany and the United States would always be peaceful and friendly, did not use phrases a little less likely to irritate American sensibilities. If it had been one of his good days, if he had been quite his suave and infinitely adroit self, he never could have said that "the Germans in America will take care that no hostile or aggressive policy is pursued toward the Fatherland." These words hint at the existence of people, resident in but not of this country, with the power and the inclination to coerce our Government into action or inaction not entirely based on American interests or tastes. And such a hint, it must be confessed, is very hard to endure with equanimity. Of course, we know that it was given only in seeming, by an unlucky accident of casual conversation. If the Kaiser had stopped to think he would have remembered that the few Germans in the United States—tourists, agents for Berlin manufacturers, and the like—have no political influence whatever, and, being men of great good sense, always have attended and always will attend strictly to their own pleasures or businesses. He also would have remembered that the American of German birth or descent is eminently noted for the completeness of his assimilation with the old native stock—is not a person of divided allegiance, that is, or prone to differentiate his interests from those of his fellow-citizens, but thoroughly, completely, permanently, and unlimitedly American. Since, as we said before, the Kaiser is aware of all this and rejoices in it, and since, moreover, he is a most tactful monarch, we are simply surprised, and not a bit offended, by his badly turned sentence. He will doubtless revise it for official publication within a few days, and then his unhappy slip of the tongue will be forgotten.

——If The Pittsburg Post is well informed, there is widespread dissatisfaction among railway employes with the stand taken by Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with respect to the Cleveland strike. According to the paper mentioned the railway men of all classes and in all parts of the country say that the contest in Cleveland is one between labor and capital, and that Mr. ARTHUR had no right to interfere in it. Thousands of engineers whose headquarters are in Pittsburg, The Post asserts, declare that they have had enough of their old leader, and will fight him in the future. It is to be noted, however, that the only fact presented to support these statements is the action of the Devereux Division of the Brotherhood, the members of which subscribed $100 in aid of the Cleveland strikers and sent it to them in a letter announcing that Mr. ARTHUR had expressed his own sentiments, not those of the organization. Now, so far as we have noticed, all that Mr. ARTHUR has done in this matter was to deplore and ignore a useless and hopeless boycott upon the merchants of Cleveland, and to ride upon the tabooed street cars whenever he found it convenient to do so. Neither his record nor his reputation gave any reason to expect that he would show sympathy with the use of dynamite or with violence and lawlessness of other kinds, and it was the reverse of surprising that he did not countenance as a coercive device a boycott that was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

——Some of the Kansas papers seem to have wearied of the constant commendation of the dashing FUNSTON, and because of this feeling, or others equally creditable, they are devoting considerable space to the rehearsal of all the ill-natured stories their San Francisco correspondents can collect among the returned members of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. That strikes the disinterested observer as pretty poor business, but the tales, as showing the results of jealous and the related emotions, are not without a certain interest to the student of human nature. The rule by which to measure them all, of course, is the fact that the narrators are men who exercised the right to refuse to re-enlist when their Colonel requested them to do so. One of the invalided officers—his name, by the way, isn't revealed—is quoted as saying that FUNSTON fell in with the re-enlistment idea as soon as it came up and confidently asserted that all his men would stay. When a vote was taken only twenty-five were willing to serve under Major BELL. "Then I'll keep them on the firing line," FUNSTON is said to have exclaimed with an oath, and, as the story runs, all through the Malolos campaign, while but 35 per cent. of the Kansas men were fit for duty, they were kept at the front in the midst of the hardest fighting, though Manila was swarming with regulars with nothing to do. Here, too, is an "appreciation" of the hero that makes queer reading: "FUNSTON was given all too much credit in the newspapers. He was constantly playing the spectacular, the grand stand, say the Kansans. He was in no sense a commanding officer, seldom giving a command. Whoever heard, they ask, of a Colonel taking a squad of men and dashing away from his regiment to perform some harum-scarum newspaper exploit? But that is FUNSTON'S record. What was supposed to become of his regiment? FUNSTON never considered that. The fact that he was in charge of 1,200 men apparently never occurred to him. It was his province to dash, and he dashed, regardless. Had he been a regular army officer, the men say, he would have been court-martialed till he learned better his duty." Even his courage is decried as the recklessness of the man who has never felt a bullet, and as for his swimming, it is amiably said: "If FUNSTON knows how to swim he never showed his knowledge in the Luzon campaigns. He always took a raft, and it was the individual bravery of privates, as a rule, that got the craft." And so on and so on, for a column and a half. It may be that this sort of stuff will change a few opinions, but one can doubt it, happily.

——When one of our correspondents criticised us for giving half a column of space to Mr. RUSSELL SAGE on his birthday, the impulse to reply somewhat irritably was strong. Now a second correspondent has commended the first, and the impulse is stronger still. We will not yield to it, however, for that would be undignified. But what gives these judges of their kind the right to speak with such assurance about the life of this eminent financier? Do they know him intimately? Do they know him at all, except from what the newspapers have printed about his business career? If that is the case, they are hardly justified in asserting that the getting of money has been the one occupation and interest of his waking hours. Preachers of charity should be charitable, and they should be sure of their facts before they indulge in ultimate condemnations. As for the amount of space which we devote to this or that man or event, how often must we announce that journalistic approval is not, cannot be, and ought not to be measured by the number of lines used on a given subject?

### GENERAL NOTES.

Marblehead, Mass., has attained the 250th year of its honorable history and is having a loan exhibition of cherished antiquities.

* * *

Boston's valuation by the Assessors this year shows a large increase in both real and personal property, the gain being $36,000,000 or more.

* * *

Two thousand new coke ovens are being built in the Connellsville region, Penn., giving it a total capacity of at least 21,000 ovens. The pig iron and steel producers are making use of every available oven to keep their furnaces going.

* * *

Admiral Dewey has written to President N. L. Sheldon of the Norwich University Alumni Association of Boston accepting its invitation to a reception in case he visits Boston. The letter was written from Trieste, June 29, and the reception cannot be held before October, if at all.

* * *

Ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings has offered to add $1 to every dollar raised by the Veteran Club of Centre County, Pennsylvania, for the long-proposed monument to the late ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and it is now hoped that the required sum of money will be raised. It is expected that a new committee will be appointed to carry through the project.

* * *

President John P. Branch of the Merchants' Bank of Richmond, Va., offered to give $25,000 to Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Va., if Dr. James A. Duncan of Knoxville, Tenn., would accept its Presidency. Dr. Duncan has signified his unwillingness to do so. He is a graduate of the college. His father was its President from 1868 to 1873, and his grandfather was Professor of Greek there for a quarter of a century.

* * *

Chief of Police Johnston of Jamestown said the other day that he could think of no case where a tramp had been a troublesome prisoner—that they are usually too indolent to care about making a disturbance. The real danger from them, he said, lies in their taking possession of barns or unoccupied houses in the country where, by the careless use of their pipes, "which they keep working in some wonderful manner," they sometimes contrive to start a fire which destroys the building.

### VAGARIES OF OHIO JUSTICE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A recent reference in your paper to the fact that "criminals tried before different Judges and juries for the same kind of crime may receive varying sentences, one man may be condemned to six months' imprisonment for an offense for which another man receives a sentence of five years," suggests that American courts are open to the same reproach, not only in the different States, as we all know, but in the same city. I have often noticed such diversity in sentences, which I cannot now recall, but which any good lawyer can.

But what I wish to call attention to is a queer course of justice as administered in the same Ohio court—that of Muskingum County. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, according to my informant, himself a Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in one term of the court a man was awarded $600 for the loss of a brood mare. A little later, in a suit in which the county was defendant for the loss of life of a young man of twenty, a verdict of $60 was awarded the heirs of the young man. This fact can easily be corroborated. So that a fine brood mare under this decision was worth ten times more than a young man of twenty!

M. H. B.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

### TOWER BUILDING'S COLUMNS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Referring to the article in your issue of Thursday on the bronze tablet placed on the Tower Building to commemorate the first example of skeleton construction, you state that the construction is of steel, but in point of fact the columns are of cast iron. By far the greater number of skeleton buildings that have been erected since the Tower Building was built, in 1888, have used steel columns, but at that time the manufacture of structural steel work for buildings had not advanced to its present state of perfection.

It is an interesting fact that the Tower Building's columns are of cast iron, because it has a bearing on the controversy that has existed ever since that building was erected, and still continues, as to whether cast iron or rolled steel for columns is the most advisable metal to use when buried out of sight in the walls, which are more or less affected by dampness. The advocates of cast iron insist that cast iron is the better material for durability by reason of its being practically unaffected by rust. The advocates of steel claim many advantages for that material that cast iron does not possess. It is well, however, that the material actually used for the columns in the Tower Building should be correctly stated, as the building has become a historical one, due to the fact that it is the first example of a skeleton construction in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a frame work of metallic posts and beams.

JOHN COOPER.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

### TROLLEY CAR CASUALTIES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Is it not time now to compel the trolley companies to place their death-dealing wires under ground? I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and am surprised at the terrible loss of life that I read of every day from the trolley cars and the breaking of the wires. It is horrible and should be stopped. New York has never allowed the wires to be overhead. The Metropolitan and the Third Avenue are burying their wires in the very best manner, and the Brooklyn company should be compelled to do the same. As they have enough money to buy up all the railroads, so as to control the entire city, they cannot plead that they have not money enough.

The people should call a mass meeting and demand more safety. The trolley cars are allowed to travel entirely too fast. I read from your paper that the Brooklyn trolley cars have killed the enormous number of 250 persons. It is horrible. Cannot something be done? Will not THE TIMES come to the people's aid, as it is bold and fearless, and always on the side of justice? Have we in Brooklyn any officials whose duty it should be to try to make the city a safe place to reside in? I never hear that any official, either Alderman or Councilman, is heard from. They seem to be too much interested in holding up the bonds. Such is politics. MORRISANIA.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

### LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your letters of to-day I was surprised to quite a degree on coming across the heading "Justification of Lynching." Just think of it! That any man of education enough to write a letter could in the light of this century and under the guidance of such high moral principles as are being set forth in our country plead so stirringly for such diabolical criminality!

Mr. Editor, if I were a Southerner living among such a vile, low set of yellow-gummed brutes as are to be seen any day in our Southern towns, and one of such men should commit an assault upon wife or sister of mine, I cannot tell you what I would do. I cannot even think of it. But when the hand of the law lays hold of its victim with the purpose of doing impartial justice, and a mob is gathered, a jail broken open, and vulgar passions indulged in the practice of lynching—too often accompanied by worse cruelties—by revengeful men, then I say wrong has been heaped upon another wrong, and justice scattered to the winds. No criminality has ever been annihilated by giving measure for measure. The Greeks of old saw this principle in many cases. I am not a Christian, but capital punishment is a drag to that cause which this Government professes to emulate.

For every case of lynching a wrong is done. You ask me to place the wrong. It is certainly not with the lynched. We will even say it is not with the lynchers. They are often under the stress of emotion, which is no less than a form of insanity—but there is a wrong, and we can only look for it in the administration of Southern authority. No such affair would occur many times in the North, and the reasons are obvious.

I cannot help asking Mr. Thorpe to put aside such superficial thinking as prompted him to write his letter and to get down on rock bottom when discussing a subject of such vast importance as that of lynching.

H. C. EASTON.

Summit, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

### THE STREET CORNER SIGNS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have been much interested in this discussion, and would like to add a word or two if I may.

Obviously the only object that Mr. Kearny can have in the matter is to arrange the signs in the way that is most convenient and useful to the public. Much abuse and ridicule have been heaped upon him for thinking that the old method might be improved. That the new plan has advantages is not to be denied. I think with others, however, that they are overbalanced by drawbacks. That the sign should run parallel with the street, I think, is of great importance as a mechanical indication. Not only that, but by long-established habit we understand the signs in that way—and think of the task of changing a universal habit. To middle-aged and old people such a change as that recently introduced means continual difficulty.

My own notion of the best arrangement is that of your correspondent, "One Who Reads Street Signs," with whom I see others also agree. Have the main sign in large letters and parallel with the street named—say, Broadway; the cross street—say, Prince Street—in smaller letters below it. At right angles to this sign and parallel to the cross street Prince Street would be at the top in large letters and Broadway, in small letters, below.

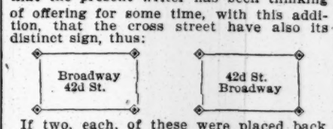
AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

### Double Street Signs Suggested.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos the street sign question, the suggestion offered by one of your readers a few weeks ago seems to be the only sensible way out of the difficulty, and is one that the present writer has been thinking of offering for some time, with this addition, that the cross street have also its distinct sign, thus:




If two, each, of these were placed back to back on every lamppost no confusion could result. The idea of having conductors call out the street names, while the truly logical one, is rather impracticable, owing to the shortness of the blocks and the speed of street cars. C. P. BURTON.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

### A Friend of Bryan Writes.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In an editorial to-day you say, "The way to get rid of Bryan is to get rid of the Populist vermin," &c. Allow me to say that a better way to have got rid of him nearly three years ago was to stop talking about him. But of course that cannot be done, as it is fair to infer that THE TIMES and many other papers are being paid by the Republican National Committee to keep Bryan and free silver constantly before the people; otherwise Bryan and free silver would be about forgotten by this time. While I am not, and never have been, a free-silver man, I will say that your blackguardism and abuse of Mr. Bryan will not hurt him one particle, but will bring THE TIMES into contempt with all honest, fair-minded people. L. L. STIENBACK.

Sherburne, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

### Suggests Olney for President.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am glad to notice that at last the names of some of our prominent men are being named as candidates for the high office of President, outside of the two self-imposed now before the public.

What are the Republicans doing? Are they shut up by the man now holding that office? Let the people have a choice.

What is the matter with Richard Olney?

NOVICE.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

### Wants an American on the Columbia.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After reading to-day's editorial on "International Yachting" I must say "Right, again, Mr. Editor," and venture to hope that you and your readers may be able to exert sufficient pressure on the "powers that be" to bring about the substitution of a native American for Barr on Columbia. And I say with "Sport," (in Sunday's issue,) that if Barr sails Columbia in the cup races I hope that Shamrock will win, for victory with Barr at the helm would be no victory (American) at all.

ANOTHER SPORT.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

### DREYFUS AND THE KAISER.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In yesterday's editorial concerning Capt. Dreyfus you remark that the Kaiser will not suffer Dreyfus to be convicted a second time, and in to-day's editorial you call the affair at Rennes a mystery. The Kaiser is enough of a soldier and disciplinarian to know that the following colloquy would render him ridiculous in the eye of every soldier on this globe if he attempted to stop a conviction, which seems unavoidable. The first day of the "revision" of the case the witness himself blunders out the following:

Col. Jouaust—You had papers in your possession intended for print?

Dreyfus—Yes. I sometimes made a mistake in the bureau (office) to which they should be sent.

Col. Jouaust—In 1892 you went to Mulhouse. What did you do there?

Dreyfus—I went there three times by way of Basel, without a passport. Once I arrived at my house, I never went out.

Col. Jouaust—You went there in 1886?

Dreyfus—Yes, possibly.

Col. Jouaust—Did you converse with German officers?

Dreyfus—I deny it absolutely.

Col. Jouaust—What was your object in going to Alsace?

Dreyfus—For instruction.

The above is verbatim your own words in yesterday's issue, and any person speaking French even slightly knows that in the translation from the French to English there is no possibility of twisting the meaning of these words. Dreyfus is, if I am not mistaken, a graduate of Saint-Cyr, which is equal to our West Point. Would a West Pointer tolerate such a blunder as he acknowledges in his first answer to Col. Jouaust? Kaiser Wilhelm would break an officer at once for such an offense! And what instructions did Dreyfus expect to be benefited by if he never went out of his house once in Mulhouse?

F. HAGEMANN.

1,438 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1899.

### The Man on the End Seat.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read complaints against the man who takes and holds the "end seat" in the open surface cars. I ask each complainant—especially those who are women: Do you not prefer to climb over the man on the "end seat" and tramp on his toes rather than have him give you the end seat, and a few minutes later, in order to leave the car, climb over you and tramp on your toes?

Is it not to be presumed that the first on the car is the first to get off, surface cars being used generally for short distances only? B. H. G.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

### Not to be Let Alone.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The best tribute ever paid the American newspaper is Croker's complaint that they will not "let him alone." That is what Tweed worried over. THE NEW YORK TIMES would not let him alone. It could not be bought off. Croker has covered his tracks better than Tweed, but it is in the interest of public morality that he be not let alone. If he is able to do what he has with publicity and exposure possible, imagine the possibilities were he assured of absolute secrecy!

### Encouragement to Decent Journalism.

From The New London (Conn.) Day, Aug. 4.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most enterprising newspapers in the world. It is cleanly edited and cleanly printed. It publishes all the news that's fit to print. Its headlines are not scarecrows. Its editorials are not outrages. Its reporters are not required to invade the sanctity of homes. Its Saturday literary and art review is unique and interesting. Its Monday commercial supplement is complete and careful. Its ideal is encouraging to decent journalism.

## NUGGETS.

### What He Weighs.

If the driver of an ice wagon weighs 200 pounds, what does his assistant on the back platform weigh? Ice. Get up!—Philadelphia Record.

### The Druggist's Work.

There is a druggist in one of the suburban districts who advertises:

"The doctor prescribes; we execute."

Such advertising cannot fail to appeal to those who desire to be executed.—Boston Journal.

### A Matter of Taste.

"I think I shall buy my husband a seat in the United States Senate for a birthday present."

"How lovely!"

"Yes, it's either that or a diamond, and you know jewelry is not in the best of taste for a man."—Detroit Journal.

### Planning a Surprise.

"We ought to do somethin' to advertise Crimson Gulch," said Derringer Dan.

"Yes. I've got a scheme, an' if it wasn't for fear o' hurtin' the Admiral's feelin's, I'd put it through. We could attract notice all over the globe by bein' the only town in the country that never asked Dewey to come around an' take dinner."—Washington Star.

### The Interview.

Eminent Statesman—Put these memoranda into the form of an interview and send it to all the papers. If it is well received, I will interview myself again, and say that I am glad to see the public agrees with me.

Private Secretary—But suppose it is not well received?

Eminent Statesman—Then I will say that no reporter called on me and that I haven't seen a reporter for six months.—Boston Transcript.

### COMING HOME.

Harry Ripley Dorr in Boston Transcript.

The Admiral's flag is at the peak,
The snowy sheets are spread,
The last salute has died away,
The last good-bye is said.
Across the Indian Ocean
His flagship rides the foam;
The message speeds beneath the sea
That "Dewey's coming home!"

On hills and plains where dwells the Past,
And History had her birth,
Egypt and Asia drowse and dream—
The ancients of the earth!
And yet their aged eyes are turned
To scan once more the wave,
Where high aloft his banner floats—
The pennant of the brave!

The Red Sea's waters welcome him;
Winds from Arabia sweep
Across the sands to greet him;
And, rousing from his sleep,
The Sphinx beside the pyramids
Lifts his grave eyes to see
Far off a strange new banner float—
The Ensign of the Free!

He skirts the storied Isles of Greece,
And in the starlit night
Olympus for Olympia wears
His crown of silver light;
And from the desolated shores,
Mourning her stricken sons,
Spain hears the Admiral's proud salute
From grim Gibraltar's guns!

Then straight away the flagship sails,
Due West and homeward bound.
A Nation waits you, Admiral,
The hours move slowly round.
The harbor guns will thunder
And the martial drums will beat;
But—bow your thanks and hasten—
For home and rest are sweet!

The bugle's quick "Assembly" sounds
From mountain peaks again,
And heroes of a hundred years
Rise at the shrill refrain!
Once more at hard-fought Bennington
Stark answers to the call,
And Warner's men fall in again
To greet the Admiral.

Macdonough's Yankee tars will man
His phantom fleet again,
And in your honor ride once more
The waters of Champlain;
While Autumn from the mountain crests
Flings her bright banners free,
In welcome to our Admiral—
The Hero of the sea!

# EXPECT A TRANSVAAL WAR

## Most People in London Think the Situation Will Lead to It.

## VESSELS HELD IN RESERVE

### Companies Told to Get Ready to Transport Troops—More Gold Field Members for Volksraad.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Opinion here is divided on the question as to whether war with the Trasvaal will result from the situation, but the majority of people think there will be war.

The Union Steamship Company's agent at Glasgow has been instructed to refuse booking for third class quarters on the steamer Goth, which has been requisitioned by the Government for the transportation of troops to South Africa. The Arundel Castle will also take out troops, and will sail two days earlier than usual.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says all the shipping companies under charter to the British Admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold their vessels in reserve for the immediate dispatch of troops.

The steamer Dunera has been ordered to be in readiness on Saturday to ship a detachment of horse artillery to South Africa.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"In order to avoid interference with the Transvaal's internal affairs, which is the strongest objection to the proposed conference on the Franchise bill, the adoption of a five years' residence limit is probable.

"At the protracted secret sessions of the Volksraad, President Kruger has failed to obtain the consent of the members to the removal of religious disabilities without the consent of the burghers, but it has been left to the President to publish the bill for consideration next session."

There is little actual news concerning Transvaal affairs. From the silence of the dispatches regarding Mr. Chamberlain's last speech, it looks as though the censorship were again active. It is evident, however, that the amendment to the Constitution empowering the Government in the event of war to call upon all inhabitants, without distinction, to assist in the defense of the State, has created some amount of alarm.

The German Outlanders are said to have appealed to their Consul to interfere in the matter; while The Standard and Diggers' News, the Boer organ, publishes a statement that the Government has sanctioned assurances being given, through the press, that "there is no idea of calling upon Englishmen to fight Englishmen, or, in any other way, of ignoring international sentiment, traditions, or customs."

Dispatches from Pietermaritzburg report considerable military activity there. The commanding officers have held a meeting and issued circulars notifying the volunteers to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"In the Volksraad to-day Mr. Kruger declared that he was glad they had all agreed to stand by the Lord, as the Head of the State. The Raad, he continued, was afraid to go off the right path and away from the Lord.

"Finally Mr. Kruger advised the members to read thoroughly Psalm 119, Verse 37."

PRETORIA, Aug. 10.—The Volksraad has revised the Grondwet, (Constitution of the South African Republic,) by adding two members to the Executive Council who compose the Cabinet, which will in future consist of nine members.

The increase in the representation of the gold fields is also ratified.

# MANY INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

### The Imperial Palace a Hotbed of Conspiracies—Sweeping Edict by the Dowager Empress.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—Chinese mail advices indicate that while on the surface Peking is quiet, beneath it there is ferment. The Empress Dowager still holds the reins of office, but the palace is a veritable hotbed of jealousies and intrigues, Prince against Minister, minor servants against both, and the Empress Dowager and her favorites against the rest.

The Empress Dowager has issued an edict at Peking in which several sweeping reforms are ordered in all the State Departments of the empire. The edict begins with a perfect tirade upon all the officials in the provinces concerning their duty to prevent what is stated to be a perpetual "squeezing." It goes on to say that the Directors of the Peking stations and all the departments have been guilty of squeezing, and that in order to remedy these wrongs it will be necessary in the future for the Viceroys, Generals, and Governors to take notice of the deplorable condition of things.

The Peking and Tien-Tsin Railway, the edict goes on to state, has made a handsome profit, but there will be no further construction of railroad lines until the Lu Han system has been completed. When that is done, and it has been found to be profitable, other lines will be laid down.

## GEN. ROCA'S VISIT TO BRAZIL.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that at the banquet given today in honor of Gen. Roca, President of the Republic of Argentina, by Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, the latter thanked his guest for his presence on Brazilian territory. Discussing international policy, the Brazilian Executive said this must not be limited to the interests of America or of the South American republics.

Gen. Roca, in his reply, said that both Governments desired peace and harmony in the sphere of international politics, and their policy was not concerned solely with people of the same origin or inhabiting the same regions, but rather expressed the universal aspiration of these people toward tranquillity through reciprocal guarantees.

## MORMONS IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—At the Mormon headquarters here the Mormon troubles in the South are partly ascribed to their "recent successes, but chiefly to their political opponents, who wish to see Utah reduced again to the position of a Territory."

Elder Anderson claims wonderful successes lately in the Southern States. He says:

"Over a hundred branches were founded in 1898. The outbreak is distinctly political. They do not attack our doctrines, and cannot dispute the good we do. We have established branches in places where hitherto there have been neither churches nor chapels. There is a widespread anti-Mormon organization. We rarely prosecute disturbers. Justice is justice, and we like to get it, but our instructions from Salt Lake are to avoid prosecution wherever possible. Even when the Chief of Police of Lincoln advised prosecution we declined."

### Von Schwartzenstein's Appointment.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has written to Emperor William expressing his pleasure at the appointment of Dr. von Schwartzenstein as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States during the absence from America of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, saying that Dr. von Schwartzenstein's previous stay in Washington is pleasantly remembered.

### Earthquake Shock in Corsica.

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 10.—An earthquake shock was felt last night in the neighborhood of Corte. A house was cracked, and there was a semi-panic in the vicinity.

### Cardinal Verga Dead.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Isidore Verga, Bishop of Albano and Great Penitentiary, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1832, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

### The Pope Is Not Ill.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, who returned from a holiday Aug. 1, declares that his Holiness is in good health.

### The Proposed Pacific Cable.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.—The Assembly of Victoria to-day adopted a resolution pledging the colony to join the Pacific cable scheme.

### A Persian Minister Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir-ed-Daouleh, died suddenly to-day while passing through this city.

# JIMENEZ MAN TO COME HERE.

### Confidential Agent of Dominican General Left Havana—To Carry Out Plans in This Country.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—It is reliably reported that Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, has sent a confidential agent to New York to carry out certain plans.

The agent left Havana either Saturday or Monday. He is fully empowered to present the views of Gen. Jiminez.

# GEN. MILES'S REQUEST.

### He Wants to Retain Control of Inspector General's Office—Amendment of Alger's Order Likely.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—During a conference between Secretary Root and Gen. Miles to-day the subject of Gen. Alger's order taking the Inspector General's office away from Gen. Miles's control was brought up, and Gen. Miles asked that the order be amended. It is not known what will be done, but the probability is that his request will be granted.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who has been arranging for the publication of the order in its unamended form, has made it clear that he has done so simply because it would be indecorous for him to amend a document already prepared by the Secretary of War, and not because of a desire on his part to issue any paper distasteful to Gen. Miles.

The only thing that makes the amendment of the order doubtful is that Mr. Root might not wish to make his first important official act an overruling of one of his predecessor's.

# GAGE'S CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT.

### Discovery that the Commission Cannot Order Non-Competitive Examinations in Revenue Bureau.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A circular has been sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue by Commissioner Wilson of that bureau, calling their attention to the fact that the non-competitive examinations required are to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not by the Civil Service Commission.

Collectors are instructed not to make application to the Civil Service Commission nor even to seek information from it in regard to an examination. The Treasury Department, it is apnounced, is now considering the character and scope of such examinations, and when a decision has been reached the Collectors will be advised.

The discovery that this power was lodged in the hands of Mr. Gage resulted from a re-examination of the executive orders prescribing such examinations. The Civil Service Commission had assumed that the power was in its hands, and had acted on the assumption. The result was a conflict of authority, for the commission claimed that while it had the power of examination, the Secretary had the power of acting or taking no action, as he saw fit, and that he generally saw fit to take none. This was denied by the Treasury Department, but there has not been the best of feeling between the department and the commission, and in some cases officials who relied on the supposed division of authority took occasion to defy the commission.

Two officials in Baltimore flatly refused to take the examination, and relied on Secretary Gage to support them. At first Mr. Gage, relying, as was said at the time, upon certain representations made by Collector Stone of that city, agreed to uphold them, but a few days later, and on the eve of the examination day prescribed by the commission, he announced that he had found the officials were subject to the examination, and changed his position. In the meanwhile President Procter of the commission had made some statements severely reflecting on the way in which the commission was handicapped by Mr. Gage, and asserting that the commission had asked for the abolition of the examinations because, in view of Mr. Gage's attitude, they were useless. If the Secretary's position in the matter as indicated in Commissioner Wilson's circular is correct, all power will be taken from the commission, and the possibility of future conflicts of authority will be done away with.

# ALDERMAN SIEFKE'S WILL.

### It Disposes of Property Granted to the Founder of the Family by W. B. Astor—A Famous Family Feud.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke, who died at his home, 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, on June 10, has been filed for probate. By the conditions of the will a valuable piece of property on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street goes to his son, Henry Siefke, twenty-two years old, to the exclusion of the Astor estate, which has watched for years the disposal of the property, in the hope that a stipulation by which the land was originally given into the Seifke family as a marriage gift from William B. Astor might be broken, and the property revert to the Astor heirs.

Another clause in the will restores to the testator's brother, John Jacob Siefke of Jersey City, all rights he once had in his father's cemetery plot in Greenwood, worth $30,000.

How John Jacob Siefke came to lose his rights in the Siefke burial plot brings to light an interesting story in the life of Alderman Henry Siefke, who left a fortune of $500,000. Henry Siefke, the founder of the family of the present generation, was a favorite servant of William B. Astor, grandfather of William Waldorf Astor. In the Astor family was also a maid servant, Annie. When Henry Siefke and Annie fell in love and sought the sanction of William B. Astor in marriage, it was willingly given, and to further show his approval he gave the young couple a plot of land at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on which to build a home. This plot measured 100 by 50 feet. The only stipulation in the gift was that it must always descend to an heir in direct descent who bore the family name. A failure in this respect should cause a reversion of the land to the Astor estate.

When the father of Alderman Henry Siefke and John Jacob Siefke was living, he showed a marked preference for the former, and left him, on his death, practically all the property, cutting off John Jacob with little or nothing. Then began a bitter fight between the brothers, in which John Jacob agreed to relinquish his rights in the family burial plot in consideration of the transfer of certain bonds and mortgages. Henry, it is said, was anxious to bar his brother from the family plot, so bitter was the feeling. The filing of the will, however, shows that Henry relented, and restored to his brother all the rights in the burial ground he once had.

Mrs. Siefke gets a third interest in the estate for her lifetime on condition that she does not marry again. In that case she loses all interest in the estate.

# THIEVES ROB FARMERS.

### New Jersey Citizens Enjoying a Harvest Home Return to Find Their Houses Despoiled.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 10.—While the people of Dutch Neck and Princeton Junction were enjoying their harvest home in Grover's Woods last night, a band of robbers visited their homes and carried away valuables in the form of money, jewelry, silverware, clothing, bric-à-brac, and other articles amounting in value to about $1,400. From a dozen to fourteen houses were entered and not only did the thieves carry off all the valuable goods they could obtain, but to make their work complete scattered crockery, furniture, and other household effects over the floors.

Thomas Curran was the greatest sufferer. He lost silverware, rings, and other jewels worth $200. From Elwood Rues $75 in money was stolen, from William Fagon a gold watch and several trinkets. John Prine and George Denison lost a large amount of clothing, some silverware, and jewelry. Gilbert and Matthew Rue lost considerable silverware, money, and clothing. Other losses range from $20 to $90.

Two men were seen at the rear door of William Fagon's house late at night and pursued, but all trace of them was lost near the strip of woods at Grover's Mills. The farmers at Dutch Neck called a meeting last night and formed a vigilance society. Before dawn this morning several mounted horses and scoured the woods and neighborhood, but no trace of the robbers could be found. They are supposed to be members of the gang that has operated in Princeton for over two months.

# KLONDIKE VICISSITUDES

## Men Die of Hunger and Cold on the Edmonton Trail.

## SUFFERINGS OF SURVIVORS

### Thirty Men Reach Wrangel from Edmonton Destitute and Broken in Health—Found Little Gold.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Aug. 6, via Seattle, Washington, Aug. 10.—The Stickeen River steamer Strathcona arrived here to-day with thirty survivors of the Edmonton trail. They are all Western men except C. Jefferson of Asbury Park, N. J.; M. Veley, Ohio; J. McGillvary, London, England; W. Red, Canada; O. Reed, Canada; J. Levin, Ottawa; J. Hackney, Ottawa; M. Tall, Canada, and E. N. Tall, Canada. All the men came in with the pack train sent out from Telegraph Creek and Laketon by the various trading companies last Spring.

The unfortunates tell heart-rending stories of hardships endured and comrades lost and abandoned, and strongly denounce the trading and transportation companies, as well as the Canadian officials and newspapers that so profusely advertised this route as a feasible one to the Klondike goldfields.

In outward appearances these men certainly give evidence of the awful suffering undergone since leaving Edmonton, eighteen months ago. Most of them are sickly looking, with unkempt beards and greasy clothes—pictures of physical and financial wrecks. Several have grown gray, and bear marks of scurvy.

A few have just enough money to reach Seattle or Victoria, but the majority are without funds. The citizens of Wrangel have applied for aid to the United States Government at Washington, but up to this date, none has been received. There are about twenty-five destitute miners here. Many had narrow escapes from starvation along the trail from Fort Simpson to Mud River and Fort Laird.

William Schmidt and Fred Swift left the camp at Laird Post last Spring to trap and have never been heard from since. Perry Wells died of scurvy at Telegraph Creek.

It is admitted that there are still more than 100 men scattered along the trail between Laird Post and the Pelly Banks, and relief parties have been sent out by the Hudson Bay Company. The last reports brought to Laird Post were that many were dying of scurvy and hunger. It is estimated that there are thirty or forty sufferers at Telegraph Creek awaiting the next trip of the boat. The sick that had to be carried on stretchers had not yet reached Glenora when the Strathcona sailed.

Several starvation cases are reported. About twenty miles above Devil's Portage two unknown men were found frozen to death last Winter. A man from New York, bearing the name of Johnson, was found dead in a tent near the source of the Mud River last Fall. This poor fellow had as covering only half a blanket, and in a diary, still open in his hand, were these words opposite the date, Feb. 15, 1897:

"I died of hunger."

All along the route from Fort Simpson, on the McKenzie River, to Fort Laird men with frozen limbs were assisted, while some too weak to help themselves were necessarily left behind by those more fortunate and able to struggle along.

Scurvy raged in all the camps, more or less, but there are few deaths from this disease reported. A number of Canadians who attempted to cross the outland trail from Fort Simpson to Fort Francis last Fall have never been heard from, and it is likely that they perished from cold. Beaupre was the name of one of these men, and he hailed from Ontario.

Provisions were scarce, and high at all the military posts last Winter, and at several, including Laird Post and Fort Francis, even the postmen were put on rations during the months of April and May of this year. Flour sold at $35 per sack, bacon at 75 cents per pound, and beans 25 cents per quart. This made up the daily ménu for several weeks.

Many owe their lives to the relief party under Scott Simpson, sent out by the Cosca Trading Company. He reached Laird Post, March 25. This daring party left Laketon in March and made a most perilous trip across Deas Lake with dogs. As the ice broke up, one of the rescuing party was drowned and nearly all the dogs and sleds were lost.

The majority of the returning gold seekers took the McKenzie water route from Edmonton. Coarse gold was found in several small streams, and gold colors were often seen, though not in sufficient quantity to work.

# ROBERT L. WALKER BANKRUPT.

### Man Through Whom Mr. McKinley Met with Monetary Difficulties Files a Petition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Financial reverses have overtaken Robert L. Walker of Poland, Mahoning County, he having filed to-day in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Walker is the man through whom President McKinley met with monetary difficulties several years ago. At that time the President was interested with Walker in a metal-stamping business, and lost his entire property through signing notes for Walker.

Walker admits liabilities to the amount of $100,000, and avers that he is without assets. He recites a long list of creditors, among them being banks in Youngstown, Warren, and other towns. He says he owes money to three Cleveland banks as follows: Union National Bank, $20,000; National Bank of Commerce, $10,500, and State National Bank, $2,250.

# THE PASSING OF KING COTTON.

### South Carolina Will Have 20,000,000 Pounds of Tobacco This Year.

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 10.—The South Carolina farmer is slow to give up his allegiance to King Cotton, but the returns in late years have shaken his faith, and a change is steadily being made. There has been nothing revolutionary in the supplanting of cotton in half a dozen counties in the rich Pee Dee section by tobacco. The first experiments were made by one or two men in Darlington County five or six years ago. They were successful. The farmers in each county have experimented, and only when certain of success have they gone into tobacco as their money crop. This year it is planted extensively in six large counties, while in others experimental farms were cultivated. There are thousands of tobacco barns dotting the country, and in eight or ten towns large warehouses have been built. At these warehouses sales have been in progress for two weeks, but the big "breaks" took place this week, when several million pounds of the weed was sold to buyers from all over the country.

Since the industry was begun in this State each year's product has more than doubled the last and the grade of leaf has improved. This season from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds will be sold in these warehouses. The prices so far have ruled from 4 cents to 26 cents, and the tobacco planter is the happiest farmer in the State.

The impetus to wheat growing has been more sudden and marked than that of tobacco culture. Last Fall a large acreage was planted in wheat, and while the oat crop failed, the yield of wheat was excellent. The former difficulty of getting wheat to the mills has been obviated by the building of about twenty roller mills this Spring. They have improved machinery, and have been grinding on full time. Because of a prejudice against the flour shipped into the State, occasioned by reports of its adulteration, the homemade article sells 20 cents a barrel above market quotations, and there is demand for all the output.

To further stimulate wheat growing a State convention of wheat growers will meet in Greenwood Aug. 15 and 16. Senator Tillman will be one of the speakers.

As an experiment, a farm that produced fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre four years ago was made to yield sixty bushels this year. No fertilizers were used, but after the wheat was harvested each year cowpeas were sown and the vines plowed in. It is likely that this Fall the wheat acreage of last year will be doubled.

### Five Negro Children Burned.

JACKSON, La., Aug. 10.—Five negro children were burned to death on McKowan's plantation, near this place, last night. The parents locked them up in their house and went to church. On their return the charred remains of the little ones were found.

### Burned with His Three Children.

MARION, Va., Aug. 10.—Thomas Martin's home was burned last night. Martin and his three children, aged eight, eleven, and thirteen years, perished.

# WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the New York Yacht Club fleet at Newport and Admiral Sampson at Bar Harbor, a great part of the fashionable world is interested in matters aquatic. Even from less modish resorts come the echoes or the promises of regattas. The Thousand Islands has its canoe races, and at Lake George there are the contests for the steam and naphtha launches. These affairs are all events of much importance in their localities, and the finale each evening is a dance of some description. There will also be in the near future a regatta on the lake at Lenox, and there is some discussion of a similar affair being arranged for the lake near Richfield Springs.

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The Sundays in the middle of August will find town more deserted possibly than at any time this Summer. The near resorts have captured the young man who cannot leave his office but for the evening and the week end, and Southampton, which will have its dance at the Meadow Club this evening; West Hampton, Quogue, Islip, and the nearer Rockaways, as well as the Jersey coast resorts, where everything is in full swing, will be quite gay these few days, with little complaint of dearth of dancing men.

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Seabright, Low Moor, Galilee, and Monmouth Beach, as well as Elberon and Long Branch, are at the zenith of their Summer. It has been a known fact for years that at Seabright everything increases in intensity until the 15th of August. This year has been no exception to the rule. The Octagon, the Inn, Panacchi's, and the other hotels are crowded, and the days are passed in fishing and sailing, and the evenings in dances and dinners. There have been several very handsome entertainments given, and among those who have entertained is Mr. Alfred Beadleston, whose dinners this Summer have become famous. At the Inn are Miss Lily Dixon, Miss Clara Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, and Mr. Dave Barnes. Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood has had a succession of house parties at Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road.

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Simsbury in Connecticut has also had a very delightful Summer and many house parties have been given there. Among those who have entertained are Mrs. William Phelps Dodge and Mr. Clarence Phelps Dodge, who is shortly to marry Miss Clara Lunt of Colorado. Miss Lunt is a very pretty girl, and made her début in New York at one of the dancing classes a few years ago. The Dodge family have all charming country places near each other in this delightful Connecticut village. Among those who were in the party last week were Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Lunt, and Mr. Edward Fay.

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Islip will have several house parties also over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. del Garcia will give one, and among the guests expected are Col. Chisholm, Miss Julia Graham, and Miss Josephine Drexel. William K. Vanderbilt has also been at Islip looking over the Oakdale property burned last Spring, and which he is rebuilding.

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Richfield has also been very gay. The Robert Tailers gave a dance last week at Walaontha Inn. The occasion was the ending of the first week of the golf tourney, and from all accounts it seems to have been a very lively affair. The hunt starts early next month, and there is also some talk of a horse show. The Lee Tailers are giving large house parties, and the days at the hotels are passed in the usual busy peculiar to Richfield, and there is always music and the inevitable impromptu dance following it in the evening.

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The Perot abduction case seems to bristle with legal technicalities, and from the peculiar circumstances and the divers nationalities of the parties concerned it looks as if it would end in nothing, and Mrs. Perot will retain custody of her child. It is a very complicated affair, and the English courts are entangling it more and more each day. As soon as a decision is reached Mrs. Perot intends to go to Paris, where she has been living for some years.

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The visiting yachtsmen of the New York Club fleet, as well as the Newporters, both residents and Summer visitors, greatly missed this year the harbor fête and illumination which was such a feature of the fleet's stay at Newport in the Summers of 1896-7. There was no cruise last year, and consequently no fête, but it was thought that one would be held this Summer all the more certainly from its omission last year, and also because this is so eventful a yachting Summer. The reason given at Newport for the failure to hold this fête is that so much money was spent by the residents and townspeople on the welcoming of the White Squadron a few weeks ago, and especially on the dinner given the officers of the fleet at the Casino, that it would have been impossible to secure the necessary funds for the illumination. The true reason probably is that the young men who organized and managed it for two years were rather tired of the seemingly thankless task, and did not care to give their time and energy to it again. The more wealthy Summer visitors, who are particularly interested in yachting this year, would have probably subscribed liberally to a fête if there had been any one to organize and direct it. With the largest fleet that has ever assembled in Newport Harbor on an annual cruise of the New York Club, the display would have been exceptionally fine.

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The scene in Newport Harbor during the late hours of Wednesday afternoon when the fleet of yachts arrived from Shelter Island, and again yesterday morning when they left for Vineyard Haven, was one of the most picturesque imaginable. The shining seas of Narragansett Bay, with their villa-crowned heights, form a setting for the marine picture which the yacht fleet afforded which cannot be equalled anywhere in the world, not even at Cowes. So thickly did the vessels lie, not only in the harbor but in Brenton's Cove, during Wednesday night, that progress through them was difficult and dangerous. Notwithstanding innumerable small boats of every kind and description were constantly moving to and fro bearing merry parties of sightseers, while the pretty little clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club was crowded at all times with throngs of men and women in yachting costumes, and launches, gigs, and boats of all kinds were constantly arriving at and departing from the landing stage, receiving and leaving their freight of men and women. On most of the larger yachts, as at New London, dinners were given on Wednesday night, and there was much on many of the boats. There was a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Mr. Walters's fine steam yacht Narada, which was anchored in Brenton's Cove. This was attended by most of the ultra-fashionables of Newport, and the yachtsmen who were not invited sat on the decks of their craft to a late hour listening to the waltzes and two-steps played by the string orchestra on Narada, which sounded very sweetly over the water. The weather was perfect all of Wednesday and again yesterday, and this made the visit of the fleet all the more enjoyable.

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Much regret was expressed both by the Summer visitors and the yachtsmen at Newport that the weekly Casino dance could not have been held on Wednesday instead of last night, so that the latter could have had an opportunity of seeing the Newport maids and matrons in their best gowns and also of joining in the dance. Much comment was made on the absence from the harbor of Col. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and also that Col. Astor was not present to greet the yachts. The Nourmahal is expected with her owner on Saturday, and her mishap in running aground in the Hudson River on Tuesday, which gave the clue to her whereabouts, was widely discussed. Col. Astor will, of course, be present on Monday, when the race for the Astor cups take place off Newport.

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One of the plays selected by the young Earl of Yarmouth, in which some well-known men and women will appear with himself at Newport on Sept. 5, "Our Bitterest Foe," was played there by several amateurs at the Travers villa, occupied that Summer by ex-Secretary Whitney and his first wife, several years ago. It was not particularly successful at that time owing to the extreme amateurishness of one or two of the male performers. Then, as now, the play was chosen by a visiting Englishman, and it seems to be one much favored by English amateurs. From all accounts the Earl of Yarmouth will not allow the coming production of this play to fall from any lack of rehearsal.

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Justice and Mrs. Truax, who have been at the Manhanset House, Shelter Island, during the past month, will leave on Monday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a week with Judge and Mrs. Van Brunt, at Schroon Lake.

## THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—If the present plans are carried out, and there are no disappointments, the clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club will be brilliantly illuminated with electricity on Saturday evening, and from that time will be the scene of one continuous round of dinners and small dances. M. Cambon, who visited the club on Monday, expressed his admiration for the place, which he said was one of the best and most delightful places of the kind he had ever visited. When the clubhouse is lighted an effort will be made to give a subscription ball by the members. The last large social function held at the Golf Club was the dinner dance given by Mrs. R. T. Wilson about four years ago.

While the rain fell in torrents this morning, the Earl of Yarmouth, with the young ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony who are to take part in the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, were rehearsing the vaudeville portions of the entertainment. With the use of a piano the Earl directed the chorus and the stage movements. The rehearsals for the comedy drama and the musical comedy have been called for next week, and thereafter these rehearsals will be held daily. The dress rehearsal will probably take place the evening before the first performance.

The rain of to-day interfered with outdoor social functions.

A number of horses and carriages belonging to several of the yacht owners of the New York Yacht Club have arrived from New York.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. Edward Parsons entertained at luncheon to-day.

John P. Duncan entertained at luncheon on the yacht Kanawha.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, who, with Mrs. Webb, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers, is arranging for an extensive moose hunting trip in Canada for the coming month. A large party of gentlemen will accompany Dr. Webb. Lispenard Stewart is arranging a similar trip for next month.

Arrivals at the Cliff Hotel include Count Meran of Austria, Mrs. Edward S. Buckley and Miss Katherine Buckley of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Thompson and Mme. Neofew of Paris, Armand Lecombe and A. Romano Averane of Italy, Col. William Goddard of Warwick, R. I., and Mrs. W. J. Roelker of Providence, R. H. White, Mrs. L. S. Burton, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, and the Misses Jordan of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, who were expected to sail from Europe to-day, will, after their arrival in New York, come to their cottage here, which was occupied during the early part of the season by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club include W. D. Sloane, Belmont Tiffany, Miss Morton, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mrs. Christine Penrose of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dudley at their cottage in Ochre Point Avenue.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Milliken of the same city. Mrs. Milliken is a sister of Mr. Plummer, and well known in the Summer colony.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have returned to New York.

Fernando Yznaga, A. De Navarro, and John Glover are recent arrivals.

Julien T. Potter is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Dr. De Costa of Philadelphia is the guest of Col. Edward Morrill.

### Dancing at Newport's Casino.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Despite the heavy downpour of rain this evening, the Casino dance was very well attended and the dancing was very general, while the balconies were filled with spectators. Those dancing were J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, W. C. Eustis, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, H. Rogers Winthrop, George Griswold, Prince Lubomirski, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, William Hugh Nelson, the Misses Stone, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., the Misses Gerry, Miss Fifi Potter, H. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Ogden Codman, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Post, Miss Morgan, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Stanley Mortimer, Franklin A. Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

## A NEW HOTEL FOR NEWPORT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The urgent need of another hotel in Newport has of late attracted the attention of several hotel proprietors as well as of financiers, who have carefully inspected various sites and the field for another hotel; and at the present time there are several plans under way to give Newport the needed additional hotel.

For the past few weeks William Walcott of Colley & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, Boston, and Providence, has carefully gone over the hotel question and some little time ago concluded that Newport had lost considerable of the best transient trade for the want of another hotel.

In view of the prospects of success for a new hotel, Mr. Walcott has made an offer to the owner of the Coggeshall estate, Touro Park West, for the purchase of the entire property, and if the offer is accepted he will erect one of the most modern and elaborate hotels in the country.

# ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

### Sum Paid, $138,253,922.91—Only a Few Spanish War Claims Allowed—Sixty-three Attorneys Disbarred.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—According to the advance sheets of Pension Commissioner Evans's statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, the Spanish war resulted in no less than 16,086 applicants for pensions. Of this number the claims of only 295 were allowed. During the year there was a considerable falling off in the number of pensioners. On June 30, 1898, there were on the rolls 993,714 pensioners, and on June 30, 1899, 991,519, a falling off of 2,195. The total amount paid in pensions for the year was $138,253,922.91.

There is no more suggestive item in the report than that enumerating the number of pension attorneys disqualified in the year. It was Commissioner Evans's onslaught on corrupt and dishonest pension attorneys which, more than anything else, led to the campaign now being waged for his removal. The number of attorneys disbarred during the year was sixty-three. Three were suspended, two dropped, and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbarred July 1, 1899, is 1,163.

There were 40,991 names added to the pension roll in the course of the year, and 43,136 dropped. Of those dropped 34,345 were dropped because of death, and 8,841 because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pension, and other causes.

Under the general law there were 1,412 claims filed and 3,624 allowed. There were 6,184 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 allowed.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pension claims to the number of 6,860 were filed and 20,641 allowed. There were 13,845 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,185 granted. Out of 34,330 applications for increases under the general law 22,400 were granted, and out of 31,770 applications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,603 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,387 claims filed 89,054 certificates were issued.

### Washington Auditors Change Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morris, Auditor for the Navy Department, and Mr. Brown, Auditor for the War Department, exchanged places. Their commissions arrived yesterday with the President's signature, and to-day they took charge of their respective offices. It is said that the work of the Auditor for the War Department is more than a year in arrears, largely on account of the war.

### Wheelman Held for Manslaughter.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—Charles Killian, eighteen years of age, was arrested to-day upon a charge of manslaughter. He is the young man who ran down Frederick C. Hawkins on July 31. Mr. Hawkins did not appear to be injured at the time, but died from internal injuries later. Killian admits the accident, but says he was not to blame. He was held for the grand jury.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

# THE REV. DR. BARROWS DEAD.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, died at Mackinaw Island, Michigan, at 2 o'clock this afternoon from kidney trouble. He leaves a wife and several children. He was fifty-two years old. The funeral service will be held here, probably on Sunday.

Dr. Barrows was the first missionary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society at Utah. He was afterward Secretary of the society, and for ten years was pastor of the Congregational Church at Rockford, Ill. He became pastor of the Second Congregational Church here in May, 1898. He has been in ill-health for some time, and a few weeks ago went West. He became worse, and last week his family joined him.

It was Dr. Barrows who was prevailed upon to marry Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane here. The ceremony caused considerable discussion, but the church members were satisfied of the innocence of the pastor's intentions, as was shown by the following circular, issued a short time ago: "The various misrepresentations in the public press concerning the connection of Dr. Walter M. Barrows with the Belmont-Sloane marriage call for the following statement, which was unanimously adopted by the Standing Committee of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., and by the committee of the society of the church, at a joint meeting, July 6, 1899:

"'After careful inquiry into the facts relating to our pastor's connection with the marriage of Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, we hereby record and publish our clear and deliberate conviction, first, that Dr. Barrows consented to perform the marriage ceremony only because he believed that Mrs. Sloane had secured a divorce in a New York court on Scriptural grounds and on grounds previously; second, that Dr. Barrows cannot justly be charged with lack of due care and diligence to know the facts in the case; third, that throughout this unhappy incident the course of Dr. Barrows has been altogether worthy of a high-minded Christian gentleman and the honored and trustworthy minister of the Church of Christ. In respect to the representation which appeared in the public press of June 23, that Dr. Barrows was induced to perform the ceremony by an increased money consideration, the committee possesses documentary evidence proving absolutely that said representation is false in every particular.'"

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Science of this city and former General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, received telegrams yesterday announcing the death of Dr. Barrows. One of the telegrams was from Dr. Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, a brother of the late clergyman. It read as follows:

"Grand Hotel, Mackinaw Island, Michigan.—The Rev. Walter Manning Barrows's funeral in Greenwich Sunday. Will you and Dr. Choate officiate?"

Though making his headquarters in New York City, Dr. Strong is a resident of Greenwich, Conn., and a member of the church of which Dr. Barrows was pastor. He said last evening:

"The resolutions unanimously adopted by the standing committee of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich and the committee of the Society of the Church at the joint meeting give the judgment of the church in regard to the connection of Dr. Barrows with the Belmont-Sloane marriage. Dr. Barrows was an extremely sensitive man, and the misrepresentations and criticisms preyed upon his mind, robbed him of sleep, and reduced his vitality. It is the common conviction in Greenwich that it was an important if not the primary cause of his death. He was very much broken in health, and he went to the Summer home of his brother, John H. Barrows, a few weeks ago. His condition became so critical that a consultation of Chicago physicians was held, but notwithstanding the best medical skill he continued to fail."

## CAPT. NIBBS DYING AT SANTIAGO

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Private information received here from Santiago, where the Earn Line steamship Sutherland now lies quarantined

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Holmes & Co.,**
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

**Redmond, Kerr & Co.**
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 116 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**Sutro Bros. & Co.**
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
**Fisk & Robinson**
BANKERS
*Investment Securities*
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
**Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co**
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

**SIMON BORG & CO.,**
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

**HAVEN & STOUT**
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.


## FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
**PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY**
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

**National Tube Company.**
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.


**N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,**
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
*Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000*
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES**
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**


WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished Commission and Brokerage business on Wall Street, paying well, with capital of $5,000 to $10,000. Address B. H., P. O. Box 2,616, New York.

**LOST AND FOUND.**

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

## FINANCIAL.

**Pittsburgh & Western Railway**
**PREFERRED STOCK.**

A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY** to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,** 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before **AUGUST 15, 1899.** Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.

Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.

The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.

New York, July 11, 1899.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.**
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:

Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities acted. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. Our experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDWARD WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

**ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.**
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.

The Company has on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of the proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.

They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

### DIVIDENDS.

**St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.**

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

**Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.**
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

**The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.**
August 7th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

**Park Steel Company.**

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899. The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 19th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Aug. 31st, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

**Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,**
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.**
(MINES AT LEADVILLE, COLORADO.)
New York City, July 10th, 1899.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Office of said Company, 60 Broadway, Room 212, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its Capital Stock from $10,000,000, consisting of 200,000 Shares, of the par value of $50.00 each, to $200,000, to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each.

THOMAS PITBLADDO,
REM. L. BROWER,
C. H. BADEAU,
EDWARD EARLE,
A majority of the Directors.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

**Steel and Wire Stock.**

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, who has been at Chicago for several weeks, will be in this city to-day. His arrival excites interest, as it is understood that he brings with him the application of Steel and Wire to the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, to have its stock taken from the unlisted to the listed department. The application will embody a full statement of the affairs of the company, and may be acted on next Monday.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stocks strong.**

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Aug. 10 | 510,593 |
| To date this year | 112,096,667 |
| Corresponding date last year | 60,931,937 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 10 | $1,798,000 |
| To date this year | $616,551,380 |
| Corresponding date last year | $513,819,480 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3% per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.: at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Linseed | ½ | Iowa Cent. pf | 2½ |
| Am. Linseed pf | ½ | K. C. P. & G | 1½ |
| Am. Sm. & R. pf | ½ | Laclede Gas | ½ |
| Am. Steel & Wire | 1½ | Louis. & Nash | ½ |
| Am. S. & W. pf | 1½ | Mo., K. & T. pf | ½ |
| Am. Sug. Refs | ½ | Mobile & Ohio | ½ |
| Am. Tin Plate | ½ | Nat. Lead Co | 1½ |
| Am. T. P. pf | ½ | Nat. Steel Co | 1½ |
| Am. Steel Hoop | 1½ | Nat. Steel pf | 1½ |
| Am. S. H. pf | 1½ | Nort. & West | ½ |
| Anaconda Copper | ½ | Northern Pacific | ½ |
| Brunswick City | 1½ | Ore. R. R. & N | 3 |
| Cent. Pac., as. pd | ½ | Pacific Coast | 3 |
| C., B. & Q | ½ | Pac. C. 2d pf | ½ |
| C. & East Ill | ½ | People's Gas, Chi | ½ |
| Chi. G. W. pf., B | 1½ | Peoria & Eastern | 1 |
| Chi. G. W. deb | 1 | P., C. C. & St. L | 1½ |
| Chi., Ind. & L | 1½ | Pressed S. Car | 1½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P | ½ | Pressed S. Car pf | ½ |
| Chi. Term. T. pf | ½ | Reading | ½ |
| C., C., C. & St. L | ½ | Reading 1st pf | ½ |
| Cleve., L. & W. pf | ½ | St. Paul & Duluth | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | 1½ | St. P. & D. pf | ½ |
| Detroit City Gas | 6 | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Federal Steel | ½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 2½ |
| Federal Steel pf | 1½ | Un. Bag & Paper pf | 1½ |
| Glucose Sugar | 1½ | U. S. Leather | 1½ |
| Hocking Val. pf | ½ | U. S. Leather pf | 1½ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Coal | 1 | General Electric | ½ |
| Consol. Gas | 1 | Lake Erie & W. pf | 1½ |
| Consol. Ice pf | 2½ | Minn. & St. Louis | ½ |
| Cont. Tobacco | ½ | Ore. R. R. & N. pf | 1 |
| Des M. & Ft. D | ½ | U. S. Rubber | ½ |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Can. South. 2d | 1½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st | 2½ |
| Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc. | 1 | Ore. S. L., Inc. B. | 1 |
| Col. Fuel 5s | 1½ | Pacific Coast 1st | 1 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Mid. 1st 4s | 1 | W. N. Y. & P. Inc. | 1½ |
| W. N. Y. & P. gen. | 2½ | | |

## THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street shows response to natural business conditions. Finally the speculators of the Stock Exchange seem disposed to open their eyes. While all the rest of the country has been amply informed of the forceful progress of prosperity it has been the Wall Street fashion to ignore all the good developments, to dispute or underrate every manner of improvement. Lately this mental disturbance on the Stock Exchange took on some curious phases—especially as to the course of the money market.

The fact that funds were in demand throughout the country, because throughout the country there was business expansion practically unexampled, has been made the subject in Wall Street of texts for despondency. And foolish nervousness over money market prospects has been much manipulated.

Still, it has been chiefly—almost only—the professional speculator of small but rampant consequence who has had most to say and to do in this unique campaign of bearishness. The bigger men of the financial world have shown no perturbation; they have gone calmly ahead formulating and executing their important undertakings; they have not much figured in current stock market transactions, but in abundant and effective ways they have shown confidence in the business situation. Then, there is another class quite as important, showing no hesitation, showing investment faith—this class representing what in Wall Street phraseology is known as "the public." The "outsider's" stand has been stalwart; refusing to be scared by manufactured bugaboos, he has been continually adding to investments whenever quotations have been manipulated downward.

And these are factors, supplementing our phenomenal business prosperity, which finally are becoming assertive in Wall Street.

***

Among other bear bugaboos disposed of yesterday was the prediction that the Bank of England's discount rate was to be advanced in response to extraordinary exigencies suddenly developed abroad. The bank's Directors unfeelingly left the rate just where it has been. At this centre, too, money market forecasts of gloomy sort were disproved. To-morrow's weekly bank statement seems to be the final reliance of bear prophets. They profess to know certainly that further tremendous losses in reserves will be disclosed. Of course, they know nothing of the kind.

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Commission house transactions were again yesterday a conspicuous feature of Stock Exchange business, and in most of the market the strength shown was largely traceable to the influence of purchases for the public's account.

### COMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Interesting announcements regarding the affairs of the People's Gas Company of Chicago will probably be made public before the end of this month, a fact which is taken to account for the activity and strength shown in the company's stock. Messrs. Flower & Co. and Henry Allen & Co. are credited with the most important influence in the current market movement.

### HELPING A SOUTHERN PORT.

Southern Railway interests are credited with having taken up enterprises which are materially to help the City of Brunswick, Ga., as a shipping port. It is this development which Wall Street regards as explanatory of the strength of Brunswick City shares, which yesterday sold at a new high point. Wall Street capitalists are said to be arranging to build another railroad into Brunswick from the lumber districts of interior Georgia.

### ARRANGING A POOL.

New developments are to appear in the affairs of the Hocking Coal and Iron Company, in which, after much negotiation, new Wall Street interests are to become influential. This is almost the only iron property whose securities are distributed that has so far failed to reflect the increased profits that come from the new conditions in the coal and iron trades. Plans are in progress to pool a large part of the company's capital stock, as preliminary to the movement which its friends on the Stock Exchange say they will try to make.

### A POOL THAT STAYS.

The patient pool in Leather Trust stocks—it is nearly two years old now—was industrious yesterday. Leather common was lifted a couple of points and the preferred almost as much. The official explanatory report is that some of the long overdue dividends on the preferred shares will be paid, and that the volume of common stock is to be cut in two. A conference at the office of the Standard Oil Company was reported as significant. One broker bought 25,000 shares of the common stock.

### HARMONY PREDICTED.

Further indications of progress toward a settlement of pending and threatened litigation were responsible yesterday for an advance of over 2 points in Pan Handle stock. There seemed to be open buying by friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a fact which lends interest to reports that during the past six months the Pennsylvania Company's holdings of Pan Handle common have materially increased.

### THE GULF MYSTERY.

The presence of Mr. E. H. Harriman in Kansas City yesterday was construed in Wall Street as significant of plans of the Chicago and Alton Railroad syndicate to acquire control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf property. Representatives of the syndicate here say they have no knowledge that such a purpose is in view, but Stock Exchange speculators have become pretty thoroughly convinced that something out of the ordinary is afoot affecting the Kansas City Road's future. There seem to be in the market orders to take the Gulf bonds without limit as to amount, though buyers show themselves less in a hurry than they seemed to be a few days ago, when the bonds were taken as fast as offered at any price.

### CRITICISM FOR BANKERS.

John J. Mitchell, the banker, says that the men in the banking business do not, generally speaking, "apprehend any disastrous results from the apparent fever for forming trade combines"; that while they recognize "that many trusts have been formed that will fall by the wayside during the next few years those trusts do not amount to much under any circumstances, and their collapse will not cause a panic." Bankers dread panics beyond everything else. If convinced that trusts will not generate one of those disagreeable financial storms they do not care much apparently whether trusts sink or swim, survive or perish. That is a selfish view. The trust which was organized this year may fall to pieces three years hence without creating a panic. Every trust, during its brief span of life, advances unreasonably the price of the commodity whose manufacture or sale it monopolizes, then the many consumers of that commodity have been robbed to enrich the small number of persons interested in the trust. That transfer of money from one set of people to another may not have any effect on the deposits or loans of banks, but it is a wrongful act, and bankers should be as much opposed to it as are men in other businesses. Furthermore, when a trust is organized, usually with the assistance of bankers, numbers of ignorant individuals are fooled into buying its securities. When the trust goes to pieces they lose everything they had invested. This process of transferring money from ignorant investors to smart promoters ought to excite the indignation of bankers. It does not seem to do so. They have no fault to find with trusts and their organizers so long as panics do not ensue. But who can tell in advance what mischief the sudden collapse of an overcapitalized trust concern may cause? The fall of one brick may set others to falling till all in the row tumble over.—Chicago Tribune.

### JAMES R. KEENE'S POSITION.

Mr. James R. Keene, yesterday, in view of the conflicting statements as to his position, authorized the following:

"I hold the same opinion to-day which I have held for two months past, that market prices of stocks have fully discounted present conditions and prospects. I am not buying stocks at this level, nor do I intend to. Money here and in Europe is in great demand; there is not enough to warrant further bull speculation, even if facts justified it, which, in my judgment, they do not. I think extensive liquidation must inevitably come, for it is the only means in sight to reduce the distended loan accounts of banks and trust companies now out of all proportion to cash resources."

### BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £534,000, circulation decreased £231,000, bullion increased £303,425, other securities decreased £263,000, other deposits increased £510,000, public deposits decreased £257,000, notes reserved increased £471,000, and Government securities decreased £4,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.78 per cent. Last week it was 43.89 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

Retirement of V. P. Travers from the Presidency of the Standard Rope and Twine Company on Aug. 1.

Steadily growing demand for cars in the West reported by Rock Island officials.

According to a trade paper of Pittsburg the largest pig iron tonnage in the history of the United States was produced during July.

Dealings in New York, Ontario and Western a feature of the London market on its favorable quarterly statement of earnings.

Surplus of $327,912 shown by Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State, for the quarter ended June 30, against a deficit of $83,984 in the same period last year.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for July the largest of any month in the history of the company.

Official denial by the Northwestern of the revived report of a combination with the Omaha whereby the latter's common stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent. dividends by the first-named company.

Sale of the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., to the Republic Steel Company.

### RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ann Arbor | $3,661 |
| Denver and Rio Grande | 9,300 |
| Hocking Valley | 21,623 |
| Texas and Pacific | 13,547 |
| Wabash | 32,676 |
| Wheeling and Lake Erie | 3,320 |
| Total increase, six roads | $84,127 |
| Increase previously reported | 161,035 |
| Total increase, eight roads | $245,162 |
| Decrease: Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg | $4,130 |
| Net increase | $241,032 |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3% per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,499,425; balances, $8,417,750; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $708,762.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅝@5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅜ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

### In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were calm and firm. Despite the speech in regard to Transvaal matters made in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the references to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech, read at the prorogation of the British Parliament, Kafirs were strong in consequence of London purchases. Rentes, Spanish fours, Italian securities, and Rio Tintos advanced. Spanish fours closed at 61.12½. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 94,725,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 4,350,000f, gold in hand increased 2,975,000f, bills discounted decreased 153,025,000f, and silver in hand decreased 3,900,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth harder and dull owing chiefly to the state of affairs in regard to the Transvaal. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—In the absence of a stimulus prices on the Boerse to-day were dull and easier.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York. During the rest of the session prices remained firm, with St. Paul the prominent feature. The final tone was firm and the demand moderate.

Consols, for money, 105 7-16; consols, for the account, 105⅝; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian, 100½; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 77; Union Pacific preferred, 80; New York Central, 143; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 81; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 11⅞.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £110,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 126.50; Madrid, 23.55; Rome, 7.57. Gold at Lisbon has advanced to 35.50.

Bar silver quiet, at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though yesterday's market for outside securities was hardly more active than the earlier days of the week, there was marked increase in the strength of the market, and a number of issues ended the day with substantial net gains. In very few stocks did the closing bids show any recession from the figures of the previous day, and such declines as occurred were fractional. In one or two issues some irregularity showed and early in the day one or two prominent stocks showed weakness, but the whole market was strong at the close, and the afternoon advances more than made up for the early declines. Republic Iron and Steel continued active, and after showing weakness in the early trading recovered sharply late in the day and both issues at the close showed some improvement over Wednesday's figures. The greater advance was made in the preferred stock, which, after having been offered below 72, sold up to 73 and closed for the day at 73½ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

Trading in the copper stocks was very limited in amount, but several issues in this group showed considerable strength and ended the day with net gains. Early in the day Amalgamated Copper rose to 98¼, and it closed at 98¼ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Thus far it has not been definitely learned when the first dividend will be declared on Amalgamated Copper, but it is generally thought that the first dividend will be paid at a very early date. It is said in some quarters that a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held within ten days and it is thought that the matter of the dividend will be acted upon within that time. British Columbia Copper sold up to 11¾, and closed at 11½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

On sales of a few hundred shares, Distilling Company of America preferred jumped from 54 to 57, closing at 57 bid, a net gain of 4½ points for the day. The common stock sold at 17¼, and later at 18, and it closed at 17½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Without stating the grounds for the prediction, gossip has it that a sharp advance is likely to occur in these issues. This rumor was nothing more than the predictions constantly made about one stock or another, but color was given to the statement by the sharp advance which occurred yesterday in the preferred stock. It was stated yesterday that the stocks of the Distilling Company of America had been issued, thus making it possible to trade in the stocks in the regular way, instead of "when issued," as has been done up to this time. Later in the day, however, it was learned that only a certain portion of the stock has been issued. None of the stock of the Distilling Company of America that was set aside for the purchase of the several companies originally merged in the Distilling Company has been issued to the public. The Central Trust Company still holds all the stock of the Distilling Company of America that was issued in exchange for the stocks of the several merged companies deposited with it up to July 20, and this stock, it was said at the office of the Central Trust Company, will not be delivered to the public until the engraved certificates are ready. It is not probable that these certificates will be delivered before Sept. 1. The stock of the Distilling Company of America that was delivered yesterday was stock issued, it was said, for other purposes than the purchase of the stocks of the four companies originally absorbed in the Distilling Company of America.

Rubber Goods was made prominent in the late trading yesterday by a sharp advance in the preferred stock and a smaller gain in the common. The former sold up to 90 and closed at 89¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points, and the common gained 1¼ points, closing at 31¼ bid.

Several of the electric stocks, including Electric Vehicle common and New York Transportation, were in fair demand, and ended the day with substantial net gains. Electric Boat common was bid up to 15 without calling out any stock, although sales of this issue were recently made considerably below this figure.

Brooklyn Ferry stock was well bought yesterday, and it ended the day at 40 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The advance was partly accounted for by the report that the company is earning 4 per cent. on its stock, and that a dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared during September. But apart from this the stock was influenced by a rumor to the effect that other important developments are in progress, and intimations were had pointing to a possible change in the control of the company.

Bay State Gas sold up to 2¼, but only a few hundred shares changed hands at that figure, and the bid for the stock soon fell back to 2. New England Gas and Coke stock sold up to 31¾, closed at 31 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The bonds were offered at 82.

The stock of a company called the Hondur-American Cattle, Agricultural and Colonization Company was offered on the curb yesterday at 25 cents a share, the par value being $5. The offering of the stock met with no response from bidders. Asphalt Company of America stock sold at 15 and 15¼. It closed at 14¾ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

**ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Gas Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 32½ | 33 |
| Amsterdam pf | 57½ | 59 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 101 | 102 |
| Bay State Gas | 2 | 2½ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Agricultural Chemical | 25 | 26½ |
| American Agricultural Chemical pf | 78½ | 79½ |
| American Woolen Goods | 28 | 29 |
| American Woolen Goods pf | 83¼ | 84½ |
| Beet Sugar | 30 | 31 |
| Beet Sugar pf | 81 | 82 |
| Distilling Company of America | 17½ | 18¼ |
| Distilling Company of America pf | 57 | 58 |
| Electric Boat | 15 | .. |
| Electric Boat pf | .. | 42 |
| Havana Commercial | 26¾ | 27½ |
| Havana Commercial pf | 69 | 70 |
| International Power | .. | 77 |
| International Pump | 26½ | 27½ |
| International Pump pf | 73½ | 74½ |
| National Gramophone, ex div | 84 | 86 |
| National Salt | 43 | 45 |
| National Salt pf | 73 | 76 |
| Otis Elevator | 33 | 34 |
| Otis Elevator pf | 93 | .. |
| Republic Iron & Steel | 23½ | 23½ |
| Republic Iron & Steel pf | 73½ | 73¾ |
| Royal Baking Powder pf | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg | 31¾ | 32¼ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf | 89¾ | 90¼ |
| Standard Oil Trust | 470 | 472 |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 468 | 470 |
| Union Steel & Chain | 29 | 30 |
| Union Steel & Chain pf | 58¾ | 60¼ |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | ½ | ¾ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 98¼ | 98½ |
| American Air Power | 74 | 75 |
| Asphalt Company of America | 14¾ | 15 |
| British Columbia Copper | 11½ | 12 |
| Chicago & Alton subs | 111¾ | 113 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i. | 96 | 97 |
| Electric Vehicle | 99¼ | 101 |
| Electric Vehicle pf | 115 | 125 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 24 | 25 |
| General Carriage | 34¾ | 37½ |
| Illinois Transportation | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Markeen Copper | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| Mexican 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| New England Transportation | 9¾ | 10 |
| New York Gas & Electric 4s | 91½ | 92 |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Gas & Electric 5s | 107½ | 109 |
| New York Transportation | 24½ | 24½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 21 | 23 |
| St. Louis subs | 132 | 132½ |
| St. Louis common, when issued | 28½ | 31 |
| St. Louis preferred, when issued | 90 | 95 |
| St. Louis 4s, when issued | 94 | 96 |
| Tennessee Copper | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| Trust Company of America | 293 | 295 |
| *Union Copper | 30 | 40 |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

**LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.**

**Street Railways.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | 240 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 105 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 120 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | 106 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 246 | 248 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 101 | .. |
| Brooklyn Elevated bonds | 103 | 103½ |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 99 | 102 |
| Buffalo Street Railway con | 111 | 115 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 190 | .. |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 111 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 100 | 102 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 111 | 115 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 62½ | 64 |
| Con

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899.

| —Closing— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 19 | 1,160 | Am. Car & Foundry.. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 66¼ | 67½ | 1,790 | Am. Car & Found. pf. | 66½ | 67½ | 66¼ | 66¾ | + ⅞ |
| 144 | 160 | 200 | American Coal ..... | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | —1 |
| 41½ | 42 | 610 | American Cotton Oil.. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | ..... |
| 12⅝ | 13 | 1,194 | American Linseed .... | 12⅝ | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ⅝ |
| 56¾ | 57 | 5,375 | Am. Linseed pf ..... | 56½ | 57⅛ | 56 | 56¾ | + ¾ |
| 138 | 140 | 135 | American Express .... | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | ..... |
| 17½ | 18 | 200 | Am. Malting Co..... | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| 66½ | 67½ | 225 | Am. Malting Co. pf... | 66¾ | 68¾ | 66¾ | 68¾ | + ⅞ |
| 41½ | 41⅝ | 3,925 | Am. Smelt. & Ref.... | 41⅞ | 42¼ | 41¾ | 41¾ | + ⅛ |
| 88¼ | 88⅝ | 1,300 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 87⅝ | 88⅞ | 87⅝ | 88⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 60 | 60¼ | 17,230 | Am. Steel & Wire..... | 58⅞ | 60⅝ | 58⅞ | 60¼ | +1⅝ |
| 99¾ | 100 | 5,925 | Am. Steel & Wire pf.. | 99¼ | 100 | 99 | 100 | +1½ |
| 163½ | 163¾ | 25,461 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co... | 162¾ | 164⅜ | 162¾ | 163¾ | + ⅞ |
| 120 | 122 | 50 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | ..... |
| 100 | 104 | 202 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co.. | 101½ | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ | ..... |
| 42¼ | 42½ | 960 | American Tin Plate.... | 41¾ | 42¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ | + ⅛ |
| 87½ | 88 | 400 | Am. Tin Plate pf..... | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87¾ | ..... |
| 116 | 116¼ | 14,235 | American Tobacco .... | 116⅜ | 116¼ | 115⅞ | 116 | ..... |
| 36¼ | 36½ | 2,950 | American Steel Hoop.. | 35 | 36⅝ | 35 | 36⅜ | +1⅝ |
| 80⅜ | 80½ | 3,050 | Am. Steel Hoop pf.... | 79¼ | 80⅝ | 79¼ | 80¼ | +1¼ |
| 57⅝ | 58 | 6,130 | Anaconda Copper ..... | 58 | 58½ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 21½ | 1,800 | At., T. & S. F..... | 21 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | ..... |
| 64¼ | 64⅝ | 23,610 | At., T. & S. F. pf.... | 64⅜ | 64⅝ | 64¼ | 64⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 48¼ | 48½ | 800 | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 48¼ | 48⅝ | 48 | 48⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 72½ | 73 | 440 | Baltimore & Ohio pf.. | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¼ | 72¾ | + ¼ |
| 115 | 115¼ | 6,555 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 115 | 115¾ | 114½ | 114⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 19 | 4,550 | Brunswick City ..... | 17½ | 19½ | 17½ | 18⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 54 | 55 | 100 | Canada Southern ..... | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 54⅜ | 54⅞ | 1,660 | Cent. Pac., ass't pd.. | 54½ | 55 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 28¼ | 28⅜ | 4,724 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 137⅜ | 138 | 12,600 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.... | 137¼ | 138⅛ | 137¼ | 137⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 77 | 77½ | 200 | Chicago & Eastern Ill. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 14⅞ | 3,770 | Chicago Great West.... | 14⅝ | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 71⅜ | 72 | 820 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 71½ | 72¼ | 71½ | 72 | + ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 37¼ | 850 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., B. | 36¾ | 37½ | 36⅝ | 37⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 96⅞ | 97 | 3,310 | Chi. Gr. West., deb... | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | —1 |
| 10 | 10¼ | 1,400 | Chi., Ind. & Louis.... | 9⅜ | 10 | 9⅜ | 10 | +1⅝ |
| 132¼ | 132¼ | 9,520 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 131¾ | 132½ | 131¾ | 132¼ | + ½ |
| 160½ | 161 | 100 | Chicago & Northw.... | 161¼ | 161¼ | 161½ | 161½ | + ½ |
| 119⅛ | 119¼ | 5,356 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 118⅞ | 119⅝ | 118⅞ | 119 | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 14 | 100 | Chicago Term. Trans. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ..... |
| 46 | 46¼ | 800 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf.. | 46½ | 46¾ | 46 | 46¼ | + ¼ |
| 58 | 58½ | 1,000 | C., C., C. & St. L.... | 58 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | + ⅛ |
| 37¾ | 41 | 100 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.. | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ¾ |
| 3 | 3⅜ | 1,000 | Colorado C. & I, Dev.. | 3 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | 100 | Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... |
| 52⅛ | 52¼ | 10,590 | Colorado Fuel & Iron.. | 51⅝ | 52½ | 51⅜ | 52¼ | +1¼ |
| 109 | 110½ | 100 | Colorado Fuel & I. pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ..... |
| 4⅞ | 5 | 100 | Colorado Southern .... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| 46½ | 48 | 300 | Col. Southern 1st pf.. | 46¾ | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | ..... |
| 15¼ | 16¼ | 1,150 | Col. & H. C. & I..... | 16 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 180¼ | 181 | 1,220 | Consolidated Gas ..... | 180 | 180 | 179⅝ | 180 | —1 |
| 39 | 41 | 100 | Consolidated Ice..... | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | —2¼ |
| 46⅜ | 46¾ | 4,060 | Continental Tobacco.. | 47¼ | 47¼ | 46¾ | 46⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 94 | 94⅜ | 2,955 | Continental Tobac. pf. | 94¼ | 94⅝ | 94 | 94⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 123⅜ | 124¼ | 600 | Delaware & Hudson.... | 124⅜ | 124⅝ | 124¼ | 124¼ | — ⅛ |
| 177 | 178 | 500 | Del., Lack. & West.... | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | — ½ |
| 74⅝ | 75 | 800 | Denver & R. G. pf..... | 74½ | 74⅝ | 74½ | 74⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 20¾ | 400 | Des M. & Ft. Dodge.... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| ..... | ..... | 600 | Detroit City Gas..... | 85 | 91 | 85 | 91 | +6 |
| 13¾ | 14 | 1,600 | Dul., S. S. & At. pf.... | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅝ | ..... |
| 37⅜ | 38 | 550 | Erie 1st pf ..... | 37¾ | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 18¼ | 18½ | 100 | Erie 2d pf ..... | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39½ | 40 | 10 | Evans. & T. H..... | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | ..... |
| 60¼ | 60½ | 4,740 | Federal Steel ..... | 59⅜ | 60½ | 59⅜ | 60½ | + ⅛ |
| 82¼ | 82½ | 2,560 | Federal Steel pf .... | 82 | 82⅝ | 82 | 82 | + ⅛ |
| 123¾ | 124½ | 621 | General Electric .... | 124⅜ | 124¼ | 124 | 124¼ | — ⅛ |
| 67½ | 67¾ | 630 | Glucose Sugar Ref.... | 66⅜ | 67½ | 66¾ | 67½ | +1½ |
| 166 | 167 | 35 | Great Northern pf.... | 166½ | 166½ | 166½ | 166½ | ..... |
| 114 | 117 | 15 | H. B. Claflin Co..... | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | ..... |
| 24 | 25 | 51 | Hocking Valley ..... | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | ..... |
| 60⅜ | 60¾ | 1,850 | Hocking Valley pf.... | 60 | 61 | 60 | 60½ | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 42½ | 600 | International Paper .. | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 78⅜ | 79 | 340 | Internat. Paper pf.... | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | ..... |
| 13¼ | 13½ | 700 | Iowa Central ..... | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| 54⅞ | 55 | 1,425 | Iowa Central pf ..... | 53½ | 54⅞ | 53½ | 54⅞ | +2⅝ |
| 14 | 14½ | 7,680 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.. | 12¼ | 14⅝ | 12¼ | 14 | +1½ |
| 57¼ | 58 | 320 | Laclede Gas ..... | 57 | 57¼ | 57 | 57¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20½ | 21½ | 600 | Lake Erie & West.... | 21 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 42 | 42½ | 600 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 41⅝ | 42¼ | 41⅝ | 42 | + ⅜ |
| 66 | 70 | 160 | Long Island ..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | —1⅝ |
| 74⅞ | 75 | 4,675 | Louisville & Nashville. | 74⅝ | 75¼ | 74⅝ | 75¼ | + ⅛ |
| 117⅞ | 118 | 1,110 | Manhattan Con..... | 118 | 118¼ | 117¾ | 117⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 209 | 209¾ | 1,375 | Met. Street Railway.. | 210 | 210 | 209½ | 209½ | —2 |
| 13½ | 13⅝ | 1,700 | Met. St. Ry. rights.. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 910 | Mexican Central ..... | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 3¾ | 800 | Mexican National ctfs. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | ..... |
| 66½ | 67½ | 1,600 | Minn. & St. Louis.... | 66 | 67¼ | 66 | 66½ | — ⅛ |
| 96¼ | 97 | 400 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.. | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.... | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 37½ | 1,850 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 36⅞ | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 37⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅝ | 49 | 3,930 | Missouri Pacific ..... | 48¾ | 49¼ | 48⅝ | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 46½ | 210 | Mobile & Ohio..... | 44¾ | 45¼ | 44⅝ | 45¼ | + ⅛ |
| 48¼ | 49 | 100 | National Biscuit Co.... | 48¾ | 48⅞ | 48¾ | 48⅞ | + ¼ |
| 32 | 32½ | 6,250 | National Lead Co..... | 31 | 32⅞ | 31 | 32⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 111 | 113 | 10 | National Lead Co. pf. | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | ..... |
| 53½ | 55¾ | 4,990 | National Steel ..... | 53¾ | 55⅝ | 53¾ | 55⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 97½ | 98 | 1,710 | National Steel pf ..... | 96⅜ | 97¾ | 96⅛ | 97⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 118¼ | 118½ | 430 | New Jersey Central.... | 118 | 118½ | 118 | 118½ | + ⅛ |
| 139 | 139¼ | 2,000 | New York Central..... | 139¼ | 139¾ | 138 | 139¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 26¾ | 1,920 | N. Y. Ont. & West.... | 26¼ | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 21⅜ | 600 | Norfolk & West. pf.... | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 72¼ | 570 | Norfolk & West. pf.... | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72¼ | 72¼ | — ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 2,670 | North American ..... | 13 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 53¼ | 53¼ | 13,665 | Northern Pacific ..... | 53 | 53⅜ | 53 | 53¼ | + ⅛ |
| 77⅛ | 77⅜ | 1,535 | North. Pac. pf., ex div. | 77½ | 77¾ | 77½ | 77¾ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 47½ | 2,043 | Oregon R. & Nav..... | 46 | 47¾ | 46 | 47¾ | +3 |
| 75½ | 77 | 200 | Oregon R. & Nav. pf.. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | —1 |
| 43½ | 45 | 450 | Pacific Coast ..... | 41 | 44 | 41 | 44 | + ⅝ |
| 63 | 64 | 900 | Pacific Coast 2d pf.... | 62½ | 63 | 63 | 63 | + ⅝ |
| 47 | 47¼ | 270 | Pacific Mail ..... | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | ..... |
| 136¼ | 136⅝ | 3,460 | Pennsylvania R. R.... | 136¼ | 136⅜ | 136¼ | 136½ | + ⅜ |
| 121⅝ | 121⅞ | 16,623 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 121 | 122⅛ | 120⅞ | 121½ | + ¾ |
| 4 | 6 | 150 | Peoria & Eastern..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +1 |
| 70 | 71 | 2,805 | P., C., C. & St. L.... | 69½ | 72 | 69¼ | 71⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 59¼ | 59⅝ | 1,300 | Presed Steel Car..... | 59¼ | 59⅞ | 59¼ | 59½ | +1½ |
| 88¼ | 89¼ | 850 | Pressed Steel Car pf.. | 88¼ | 89⅜ | 88¼ | 89½ | + ⅝ |
| 22⅜ | 22⅞ | 7,600 | Reading ..... | 21¾ | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 22½ | + ⅝ |
| 61⅝ | 61¾ | 9,720 | Reading 1st pf..... | 61⅜ | 61¾ | 61 | 61⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 34 | 1,950 | Reading 2d pf..... | 33½ | 34 | 33½ | 34 | + ¾ |
| 12 | 12½ | 100 | St. L. & San Fran.... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ..... |
| 72 | 73½ | 70 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf... | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | ..... |
| 38¼ | 38⅜ | 325 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.... | 39¼ | 39½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 17¼ | 17½ | 325 | St. Louis Southw..... | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | ..... |
| 39⅜ | 39⅝ | 1,130 | St. Louis Southw. pf.. | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ⅛ |
| 55½ | 57¾ | 400 | St. Paul & Duluth .... | 57¼ | 57¼ | 55¼ | 56½ | + ½ |
| 100 | 101⅞ | 130 | St. P. & D. pf., ex div. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ¾ |
| 35¼ | 35⅝ | 15,400 | Southern Pacific ..... | 34⅜ | 35½ | 34⅜ | 35⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 11¾ | 700 | Southern Railway ..... | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | + ¼ |
| 52 | 52¼ | 1,989 | Southern Railway pf.. | 52⅛ | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52½ | ..... |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 250 | Standard R. & T..... | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | ..... |
| 81¾ | 81⅞ | 8,390 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 79⅝ | 81⅞ | 79½ | 81⅞ | +2⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 22 | 2,100 | Texas Pacific ..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ¼ |
| 44⅝ | 44⅞ | 6,035 | Union Pacific ..... | 45 | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 44⅞ | ..... |
| 77¼ | 77⅜ | 2,112 | Union Pacific pf ..... | 78⅛ | 78¾ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | — ¼ |
| 28 | 29 | 1,025 | Union Bag & Paper.... | 28½ | 28½ | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 80 | 81 | 100 | Union Bag & Paper pf. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +1½ |
| 9¼ | 9¾ | 121,505 | United States Leather. | 7½ | 9½ | 7⅝ | 9¼ | +1⅝ |
| 74¾ | 75 | 19,856 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 74 | 75 | 73⅜ | 75 | +1⅝ |
| 51⅛ | 51½ | 415 | United States Rubber. | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51¼ | 51¼ | — ⅝ |
| 116 | 116½ | 10 | U. S. Rubber pf ..... | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ | ..... |
| 22¾ | 23¼ | 310 | Wabash pf ..... | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 90 | 90¼ | 210 | Western Union Tel.... | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 10 | 1,500 | Wheeling & L. E..... | 10 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | ..... |
| 23¾ | 24¼ | 645 | Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf. | 24¼ | 24⅞ | 24 | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| 16¼ | 16½ | 110 | Wis. Cent., when iss.. | 16½ | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | — ¼ |
| 54½ | 54¾ | 850 | Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.. | 54⅜ | 54¾ | 54½ | 54⅝ | + ⅛ |
| · Sales..... | | 510,593 | | | | | | |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100¾ | .. |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113 | 114 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 129½ | 130¾ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 129½ | 130¾ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| D. C. 3-65s | 117 | .. |
| Adams Exp. | 113 | 115 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 190 | .. |
| A. C. O. pf. | 93¼ | 94 |
| Am. D. Tel. | 35 | 37½ |
| Am. Tob. pf. | 140 | 144¾ |
| Ann Arbor.. | 18 | 18⅝ |
| Ann Arb. pf. | 41 | 41½ |
| B. & O. S. W. pf. | cfs. 8 | 9 |
| B. A. L. pf. | 106¼ | .. |
| B'klyn U. G. | 137 | 139 |
| B., R. & P. | 32½ | .. |
| B., R. & P. pf. | .. | 74¼ |
| B. C. R. & N. | 102 | .. |
| Can. Pac.... | 97⅞ | 98 |
| Cap. Tract.. | 94 | 95½ |
| Chi. Cons. T. | .. | 57 |
| Chi. G. E. 1st pf. | 127 | 127½ |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 41 | 43 |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | 173½ | 175 |
| C. & N. W. pf. | 193 | 198 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 98½ | 100 |
| C. & I. & W. | 8 | 11 |
| C. & P. ex d. | 186 | 190 |
| Col. Mid.... | 5 | 6 |
| Col. M., pf.. | 16 | 17½ |
| Col. S. 2d pf. | 17¼ | 18 |
| Com. Cable. | 179 | .. |
| Consol Coal | 50 | 60 |
| Cons. I. pf.. | 85 | 90 |
| D. & R. G. | 21 | 21¾ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 105 | 125 |
| D. S. S. & A. | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| Eighth Av... | 400 | .. |
| Erie ..... | 13½ | 13¾ |
| F. W. & R. G. | 21 | 24 |
| Glucose pf.. | 109 | 114½ |
| Homestake.. | 73 | 75 |
| Ill. Cent.... | 114½ | 115 |
| Ill. Cent. l. | 110 | .. |
| Int. Silver.. | 14½ | 15½ |
| Joliet & Chi. | 175 | .. |
| Kan. & Mich. | 10½ | 15 |
| K. & D. M. | 3½ | 5 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 17 | 18 |
| Knick. Ice... | 49½ | 53¼ |
| Knick. l. pf. | 74 | 76½ |
| Lac. G. pf... | 97 | 98 |
| Lake Shore.. | 204½ | 210 |
| Mah. C. R.. | 150 | .. |
| M. C. R. pf. | 103 | .. |
| Man. Beach. | 11 | 20 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 58 | .. |
| M. W. S. El. of Chi.... | 15 | 15¾ |
| M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.. | 55½ | 57½ |
| Mich. Cent.. | 111 | .. |
| Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.... | 23 | 24½ |
| Mt. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 64 | 66 |
| Mor. & Es.. | 184 | .. |
| Nat. Bis. pf.. | 100 | 103 |
| N. L. O. cfs. | 2¾ | 3 |
| Nat. Starch.. | 5 | 6 |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 50 | 60 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | 10 | 20 |
| N. Cent. C.. | 37 | 39 |
| N. Y. A. B. | 197 | 199 |
| N. Y. & N. H.... | 214 | 218 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L.... | 13 | 13½ |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 65 | 75 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 31 | 35 |
| Norf. So.... | 69 | .. |
| Ont. Mining | 7½ | 9 |
| P. C. 1st pf. | 86 | 89 |
| Penn. Coal.. | 377 | .. |
| P., D. & E. | 2 | 2¼ |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf.. | 86 | 89¾ |
| Pt. Ev. & N. C.... | 186 | 190 |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.... | 184 | .. |
| P. & W. pf.. | 11 | 13 |
| Pull. Car.. | 158 | 159½ |
| Quicksilver.. | 2¼ | 3 |
| Quicksil'r pf. | 8 | 10 |
| Rens. & Sar. | 191 | .. |
| R., W. & O. | 30 | 38 |
| R. Gr. W.. | 30 | 38 |
| R. G. W. pf. | 75¾ | 79 |
| St. J. & G. I.... | 5 | 5¾ |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.. | 49 | 52 |
| St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.... | 14¼ | 15¾ |
| St. P. & Om. | 112½ | 114 |
| St. P. & Om. pf. | 170 | 185 |
| Sil. b. cfs.. | 60½ | 61 |
| Sixth Av... | 200 | .. |
| T. P. L. Tr. | 12 | 13 |
| Third Av... | 185 | 187 |
| T. & O. C.. | 50 | 20 |
| T. & O. C. pf. | .. | 49 |
| T. C. R. R.. | 65 | 67 |
| U. S. Exp.. | 50 | 55 |
| U. & B. R. | 170 | .. |
| Wabash .... | 7⅝ | 8 |
| Wag. P. Car. | 197 | 200 |
| W.-F. Exp.. | 127 | 130 |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf..... | 50 | 55 |

### FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

**President Loubet Issues a Decree Reducing Them Next Season.**

PARIS, Aug. 10.—President Loubet has signed a decree fixing the bounties on exported sugars, for the season of 1899-1900, as follows:

Two francs 75 centimes, instead of 3 francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the first category; 3 francs 16 centimes, instead of 4 francs, on sugar of the second category; 3 francs 55 centimes, instead of 4 francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the third category.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Bond Transactions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U S 3s coup | | Erie gen lien 4s | |
| 12,000 | 108½ | 1,000 | 72⅛ |
| U S 4s coup, 1907 | | Met St Ry gen 5s | |
| 11,000 | 133⅜ | 2,000 | 120¼ |
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | | Mex Inter 1st 4s | |
| 10,000 | 96 | 6,000 | 87¼ |
| A, T & S F adj 4s | | Mich Cent cons 7s | |
| 50,000 | 85½ | 2,000 | 110⅝ |
| 87,000 | 85⅝ | M, K & T 1st 4s | |
| 25,000 | 85½ | 1,000 | 93¼ |
| Gen 4s | | 2d | |
| 1,000 | 101¾ | 15,000 | 66 |
| 14,000 | 101¼ | 11,000 | 66¼ |
| 500 | 101¼ | 5,000 | 66⅜ |
| 4,000 | 101¼ | 5,000 | 66½ |
| Atlantic & Danv 1st | | 15,000 | 66⅝ |
| 3,000 | 100½ | Mo Pac 1st col 5s | |
| Balt & Ohio 3½s | | 2,000 | 96⅛ |
| 86,000 | 96 | N Y, Ont & W refunding 4s | |
| Balt & Ohio 4s | | 4,000 | 106¾ |
| 10,000 | 100¼ | Nor & W Ry con 4s | |
| 5,000 | 100¼ | 5,000 | 94½ |
| 10,000 | 100½ | N Pac Ry g lien 3s | |
| 5,000 | 100⅜ | 10,000 | 66⅞ |
| 2,000 | 100¾ | 3,000 | 66⅝ |
| 2,000 | 100¾ | 5,000 | 67 |
| 2,000 | 100¾ | Prior lien 4s | |
| 20,000 | 100¾ | 4,000 | 102¼ |
| S Wn div 3½s, when issued | | 4,000 | 102⅜ |
| 10,000 | 93½ | 5,000 | 102½ |
| Can So 2d | | Ore R R & N 4s | |
| 2,000 | 111⅜ | 2,000 | 101 |
| Cent Ga Ry con 5s | | 8,000 | 101½ |
| 10,000 | 96½ | 10,000 | 101¼ |
| Cent Pac 1st inc | | Ore S Line inc A 5s | |
| 9,000 | 42 | 5,000 | 96⅛ |
| Cent Pac 3½s, w i | | Inc B & col trust | |
| 5,000 | 85¼ | 10,000 | 75¼ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s | | 4,000 | 75⅜ |
| 66,000 | 97½ | 5,000 | 75⅝ |
| Chi, Bur & N 5s | | 10,000 | 75⅞ |
| 500 | 106½ | 10,000 | 76 |
| 1,000 | 106⅝ | 1,000 | 76 |
| Chi, R & Q con 7s | | Pac Coast 1st 5s | |
| 1,000 | 114 | 10,000 | 104 |
| Denver div 4s | | 5,000 | 104½ |
| 2,000 | 102¼ | 6,000 | 105 |
| C & N Wn cons 7s | | Peo & Eastern 1st | |
| 3,000 | 143½ | 4,000 | 85⅝ |
| C, R I & P gen 4s | | Reading Co gen 4s | |
| 6,000 | 106⅞ | 10,000 | 88¼ |
| C, St P, M & O cons | | 8,000 | 88⅝ |
| 1,000 | 138 | 10,000 | 88¼ |
| C, Ft W & D con 7s | | 2,000 | 88⅜ |
| 1,000 | 120 | 5,000 | 88½ |
| C, C, C & St L gen 4s | | Rio Grande Wn 1st | |
| 5,000 | 94¾ | 2,000 | 98 |
| Col F & I 5s | | 1,000 | 98½ |
| 2,000 | 91 | Rome & W cons | |
| 5,000 | 91½ | 3,000 | 120 |
| 5,000 | 91¾ | St L & I M & Bo 4s | |
| 5,000 | 91½ | 2,000 | 85¾ |
| 7,000 | 92 | St L & S F g m 5s | |
| 5,000 | 92½ | 5,000 | 108¾ |
| Col Midland 1st 4s | | St L S Wn 2d inc | |
| 10,000 | 71 | 21,000 | 66 |
| Col & South 1st 4s | | 5,000 | 66¼ |
| 2,000 | 86¾ | 1,000 | 66½ |
| 15,000 | 86 | St P, M & M, Mont ext, 4s | |
| Gal & Waco 1st 5s | | 1,000 | 105½ |
| 6,000 | 95 | S Car & Ga 1st 5s | |
| Denv & R G 4s | | 6,000 | 109 |
| 6,000 | 99 | So Pac of Ariz 1st | |
| Imp 5s | | 5,000 | 112½ |
| 5,000 | 105 | 5,000 | 112¾ |
| Det City Gas 5s | | S Pac of Cal 5s con stamped | |
| 10,000 | 98¼ | 19,000 | 107¾ |
| D, M & M L G | | So Pac col trust 4s when issued | |
| 5,000 | 19¾ | 60,000 | 83¾ |
| H & Tex Cen 1st 5s | | 100,000 | 83⅜ |
| 46,000 | 110½ | 30,000 | 84 |
| Gen 4s | | 50,000 | 83⅞ |
| 9,000 | 88⅜ | 15,000 | 84 |
| K C, F & G 1st | | Stand R & T inc | |
| 40,000 | 67 | 5,000 | 24 |
| 15,000 | 69 | Tex & Pac 1st 5s | |
| 5,000 | 70 | 1,000 | 115¼ |
| 21,000 | 69¾ | Tex & N O cons 5s | |
| 10,000 | 69⅝ | 10,000 | 103⅞ |
| 10,000 | 70¼ | T, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs | |
| 20,000 | 70¼ | 25,000 | 116 |
| 42,000 | 70½ | 10,000 | 115½ |
| 10,000 | 70¼ | Union Pac 4s | |
| 14,000 | 70⅜ | 50,000 | 104½ |
| 10,000 | 70⅝ | 5,000 | 104⅞ |
| 80,000 | 70⅜ | 7,000 | 104⅜ |
| 15,000 | 70⅝ | 8,000 | 104⅝ |
| 1,000 | 71 | 25,000 | 104⅝ |
| 5,000 | 70⅞ | 9,000 | 104¾ |
| 21,000 | 71 | 1,000 | 104½ |
| 60,000 | 71 | Wabash 1st 5s | |
| 25,000 | 71 | 7,000 | 116 |
| 5,000 | 71 | 2d 5s | |
| 10,000 | 71 | 1,000 | 100¾ |
| 85,000 | 71 | 2,000 | 100½ |
| 10,000 | 69½ | Deb series B | |
| 5,000 | 69¾ | 10,000 | 87 |
| 5,000 | 69½ | 3,000 | 87½ |
| L & N col trust 4s | | Wn N Y & P inc | |
| 29,000 | 99⅜ | 1,000 | 21 |
| 5,000 | 99½ | Gen 3-4s | |
| Unified gold 4s | | 1,000 | 68 |
| 5,000 | 100 | Wis Central Co 1st Trust Co certfs | |
| 1,000 | 99⅜ | 50,000 | 76½ |
| N Y C & Hudson, L Sh col 3½s | | | |
| 8,000 | 100¼ | | |
| Total sales ..... | | $1,798,000 | |

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12,800 | Am. Sug. Ref. | 163 | 164⅝ | 162¾ | 163½ |
| 2,170 | Am. Steel & W. | 59½ | 60½ | 59¼ | 60¼ |
| 520 | Am. Tobacco | 116¼ | 116⅝ | 115¾ | 116⅜ |
| 10 | Atch., T. & S. F. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 4,130 | A., T. & S. F. pf. | 64¼ | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 160 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 4,400 | Brook. R. T. | 115 | 116 | 114⅞ | 115¾ |
| 3,190 | C., B. & Q. | 137¼ | 138¼ | 137¼ | 137⅞ |
| 3,110 | C., M. & St. P. | 131⅞ | 132⅝ | 131¾ | 132⅜ |
| 660 | C., R. I. & P. | 118⅝ | 119½ | 118⅝ | 119⅛ |
| 470 | Con. Tobacco | 40 | 41 | 40½ | 40¾ |
| 620 | Federal Steel | 59⅜ | 60⅞ | 59⅜ | 60⅝ |
| 540 | Louis. & Nash. | 74⅜ | 75¼ | 74⅜ | 75 |
| 370 | Manhattan | 118 | 118⅜ | 117⅞ | 118⅛ |
| 1,080 | Mo. Pacific | 48⅞ | 49¼ | 48⅝ | 49 |
| 210 | Nat. Lead | 31 | 32⅜ | 31 | 31½ |
| 50 | N. Y. Central | 139¼ | 139¾ | 139½ | 139½ |
| 210 | North American | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 20 | N. Y., O. & W. | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ |
| 660 | North. Pacific | 53 | 53⅜ | 53 | 53 |
| 30 | Pacific Mail | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 2,410 | People's Gas | 120¾ | 122¼ | 120¾ | 121⅝ |
| 840 | Reading | 22 | 22¾ | 22 | 22½ |
| 1,220 | Read. 1st pf. | 61 | 61⅞ | 61 | 61⅝ |
| 668 | Southern Pacific | 34⅜ | 35¼ | 34⅜ | 35¼ |
| 50 | Southern Ry. pf. | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 200 | St. Nd. R. & T. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1,090 | Tenn. C. & I. | 79⅛ | 82 | 79½ | 82 |
| 410 | Union Pacific | 45⅛ | 45¼ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 20 | Union Pac. pf. | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 1,710 | U. S. Leather | 7½ | 9⅜ | 7½ | 9¼ |
| 1,060 | U. S. Leath. pf. | 74 | 75½ | 74 | 74⅞ |
| 10 | U. S. Rubber | 51¼ | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ |
| 110 | Western Union | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 45,208 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $8,000 | Am. Gas 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 12,000 | A., T. & S.F. adj. | 85⅝ | 85⅝

# COLUMBIA'S SCANT VICTORY

## Leads the Defender by Only One Minute Fourteen Seconds.

## BUT RACE WAS SATISFACTORY

### The New York Yacht Club Run to Vineyard Haven Tested the Sailing Qualities of All Yachts.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 10.—The old yacht champion Defender practically won a race against the Columbia today, if time allowance had been given, in the dirtiest sort of weather for a yacht club cruise. The margin between the famous sloops was fourteen seconds over a minute in the thirty-seven-mile run from Brenton's Reef lightship, off Newport, to the West Chop Buoy, in Vineyard Sound, with a change in course at Vineyard Sound lightship, 17¼ miles from the start.

Taking out of consideration the magnificent spectacle of the great fleet sailing under heavy canvas only, some of the smaller ones with reefs taken in their mainsails, the race between the Columbia and Defender was fairly soul stirring. After both got away over the starting line, it was nip and tuck with eased sheets for almost an hour, the Defender just a hair's breadth, comparatively speaking, in the lead, with the Columbia abeam. Even after the Columbia made a gain so that the Defender could cross under her stern, the Columbia did not walk away, as the heavy breeze hove the latter down and made her lose distance on repeated luffs.

THE DEFENDER FIRST OFF.

The fleet got away from Newport with miserable weather prospects. Rain fell through the entire run, and the southerly fifteen-knot wind brought in a wringing wet mist from seaward. The run out to the lightship was successfully made, all the boats getting by the flagship Corsair between 10:35 and 11 o'clock, and all finishing off West Chop shortly after 3 o'clock. The two big sloops were held back, the Defender crossing the line at 11:20:10, and the Columbia at 11:20:40. The Columbia at once bore down on the Defender's weather quarter, but could not get by her, and for fifteen miles the boats sailed side by side. Just before reaching Vineyard Lightship, seventeen and one-quarter miles from the start, the Columbia managed to pass the Defender.

Approaching the lightship, both boats set No. 1 jib topsails, and three strong puffs knocked both boats well down, the Columbia being forced to luff each time. From the lightship to the finish, nearly twenty miles, the boats ran somewhat more off the wind, and the Columbia drew away from the Defender, finishing one minute and four seconds ahead of her.

RACE IS SATISFACTORY.

To-day's race and the performance of the Columbia was satisfactory on the score of heavy weather.

She took all that came, and while eased up several times it was no evidence that she would have had too much of a good thing if a stake was pending on the outcome of the race. All the other boats found that the weather was boisterous enough for the time being, and some of the schooners fairly flew through the water. The Vigilant, which headed the fleet, finished first, with the Navahoe second, and they came the two big racers. All the craft finished in a nasty squall, which made the turn at the West Chop Buoy particularly exhilarating for all hands.

To-night the fleet rides at anchor in the Haven with turbulant waters underneath and plenty of wind whistling through the rigging overhead. To-morrow most of the boats will sail over to New Bedford, but the Columbia and Defender will probably pass by Buzzard's Bay and continue to Newport.

Out of a dark and lowering sky a fresh southerly breeze was blowing when the flagship Corsair anchored about 200 yards to windward of Brenton's Reef lightship at 10 o'clock and sent up the signal: "The fleet will proceed to Vineyard Haven." That meant a pretty close reach of 17½ miles on the starboard tack to Vineyard Sound lightship and a broad reach up the Vineyard Sound to the finish off West Chop lighthouse, a total of thirty-seven miles. There was considerable weight to the breeze and a lump on the sea when the starting signal for the sloops was given.

Some of the small ones, the Sistae, Mira, and others, had tucked in a couple of reefs, and some of the larger ones wished they had before the day was over.

CROSSING THE LINE.

The Vigilant, Syce, Gloriana, and Navahoe crossed the line in a bunch at the start, while the smoke from the first gun blew away. The Letawanna, Queen Mab, Sayonara, Katona, Sistae, Achushla, Petrel, Hussar, and Mira followed in the order named, all but the last crossing the line within the time limit.

No more exciting start than that of the schooners has ever been seen off the old lightship.

The fact that ten schooners had crossed the line in 1 minute and 15 seconds after the starting signal was given, and all close up to the windward end of it, speaks volumes for the skill of American helmsmen.

First away, with everything drawing well and a "bone in her teeth," was W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, close up to the flagship's stern; then the old America came along swinging both gaff topsails over her four lower sails, and with her lee rail awash. Then came the Alcaea, Iroquois, Katrina, Colonia, Quissetta, Latona, Shamrock, and Priscilla II. Hildegarde, Mayflower, Ariel, Gevalia, Glendoveer, and Marguerite a little astern, but well within the time limit. Only the larger ones carried baby jibtopsails.

The Columbia and the Defender made another of their good starts. Forty-five seconds before their signal both were head to the wind a few lengths off the flagship's starboard side, the Columbia being furthest to the southward. Fifteen seconds later the Defender bore away, heading for the middle of the line. She crossed at 11:20:10, just ten seconds after gunfire, but the Columbia crossed thirty seconds later, and, luffing sharp around the Corsair's stern, had the weather berth, though astern. Neither of them carried jibtopsails, and they did not need them in that breeze.

SAILING BEAM AND BEAM.

It was a good day to test rigging, spars, and canvas, for before the leaders had reached the Vineyard Sound Lightship there was quite a little sea on; it was squally, raining hard, and thick enough to shut the land from sight. Those who expected to see the Columbia walk right away from the Defender because there was a strong breeze were fooled. Beam and beam, and so close that if the Columbia's mast had carried away at the deck it would have fallen across the Defender's deck, these two wonderfully well matched yachts sailed for an hour and seventeen minutes without either gaining any material advantage. Then, as it began to breeze on harder, the Columbia's mast slowly but surely showed out ahead. By 12:30 o'clock she showed out clear enough for the Defender to attempt to luff out across her stern.

Guests of the owners of the yachts that start are able to say to-night that they have seen a real yacht race. They may live many a year and not again see such an exhibition of sail carrying. Not a topsail was clewed down nor a helm eased until lee rails were under, and in some cases until cockpits were half filled, and no schooner "cracked on" harder than the old America. During a squall her forepeak halyards were carried away. The sail was lowered, halyards rove, and the foresail hoisted again in seven minutes. The America held her own for several miles with the fast schooner Katrina, and the Mayflower was unable to catch her.

The Amorita, Quisetta, and the new Latona had a grand race in the rough water outside and a better one when they struck the smooth water after passing in by Gay Head.

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The Amorita, Quisetta, and the new Latona had a grand race in the rough water outside and a better one when they struck the smooth water after passing in by Gay Head.

The sloop Vigilant, leading the fleet, passed the Vineyard Sound lightship and eased sheets for the nineteen-and-one-half-mile run to the finish at 12:28; the Navahoe at 12:29:45, the Columbia at 12:40:20, the Defender at 12:47:35.

THE FINISH.

From here to the finish it was great racing in smoother water. The Columbia continued to gain slowly but surely on the Defender, and both were traveling more than 13 knots when they passed along the north edge of the middle ground, for a time, going 12 knots, was unable to keep up with them.

The Vigilant held her lead and finished first of the sloops, with the Navahoe next.

The finish between the Columbia and the Defender, as they luffed sharp around the West Chop buoy, in a rain squall, was an inspiring sight. The Defender got a "knock-down" just before she finished that showed her weather bilge almost to her fin. When the flagship was hailed for the official time, Chester Griswold of the Regatta Committee shouted: "Columbia has won by 1 minute 14 seconds."

An interesting feature of the day's run was the race between the steam yachts Kanawha and Corsair. When they passed the press tug, the Kanawha led by 500 yards, and they were traveling at least seventeen miles an hour.

### THE ASTOR CUP RACES.

#### Owners of Steam Yachts to Entertain Guests at Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The yachts of the New York Yacht Club will return here on Saturday and remain until after the Astor Cup races on Monday. Quite a number of the yachts remained behind in this harbor and will stay for some time to come, making Newport their headquarters for the remainder of the season.

For Monday, while the Astor cups contests are being sailed, several of the larger yachts will take large parties of guests outside to watch the races. Those entertaining will be Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the Nourmahal, Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on the Sultana, and W. K. Vanderbilt on the Valiant, which will return from New York on Saturday.

#### Vaquero Leads the Thirty-Footers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—In a gale from the southeast and a heavy sea, the thirty-footers raced to-day. When the boats returned to their moorings two were filled with water. A yachtsman who watched the race said it looked at one time as if one of the boats would swamp, so many times did the seas break over her. This boat was learned to be the Veda, which was sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The start was made at 4:01 o'clock. The summary:

| Name and Owner. | Finish. H.M.S. | Elapsed Time. H.M.S. |
|---|---|---|
| Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea | 5:49:00 | 1:48:00 |
| Wawa, Reginald Brooks | 5:39:31 | 1:18:31 |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 5:49:46 | 1:48:46 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5:53:57 | 1:52:57 |

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

## Philadelphias Down the Pittsburgs—Chicago Wins in Washington—St. Louis Beaten in Baltimore.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 61 | 33 | .649 |
| Boston | 60 | 34 | .638 |
| Philadelphia | 59 | 38 | .608 |
| Baltimore | 56 | 39 | .589 |
| Chicago | 53 | 42 | .558 |
| Cincinnati | 52 | 42 | .553 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 45 | .541 |
| Pittsburg | 48 | 49 | .495 |
| Louisville | 41 | 51 | .446 |
| New York | 37 | 54 | .407 |
| Washington | 35 | 63 | .357 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 82 | .172 |

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.

### Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

### Philadelphias Again Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The game to-day was a pitchers' battle, and the Philadelphias won out by a narrow margin. Goeckel, the former college star, played his first game for the locals, and made a good impression. score:

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 x—3
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

### Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A base on balls followed by several long hits, won an exciting game for the Baltimores to-day. Burkett of St. Louis was removed by Umpire Hunt in the fourth inning for his unsportsmanlike conduct. A little later Tebeau of St. Louis struck McGraw, but beyond a rush of the players nothing came of it. At the end of the game Lachance and Tebeau had an argument, but players, spectators, and policemen interposed, and no damage was done. Score:

Baltimore .....0 1 0 1 0 0 2 3 x—7
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Smith; St. Louis, Powell and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

### Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chicago won to-day's game in the eighth inning, when four singles were made. Garvin kept the home team's hits scattered. Score:

Washington .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0—4
Chicago .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0—5

Base hits—Washington, 9; Chicago, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Washington—Carsey and Roach; Chicago, Garvin and Donahue. Umpires — Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

### Baseball Games Postponed.

The two Greater New York baseball teams were compelled to lay off yesterday owing to wet grounds. The Louisvilles were scheduled to play at the Polo Grounds and the Cincinnatis were down to meet the Brooklyns. The Louisville-New York game will be played next Tuesday, that being an open date for both teams. The Boston-Cleveland game was also postponed, so that the positions of the Brooklyn and Boston Clubs in the pennant race have not changed since Wednesday.

# FINDLAY DOUGLAS INJURED.

## He May Have to Give Up Playing Golf for a Year.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—An accident to Findlay Douglas, the former golf champion, last evening, was so serious that it is feared he may have to give up the game for at least a year.

Douglas was being driven in a pair-horse carriage from the Fairfield County Golf Club to the railroad station, when, as the horses were going at a rapid pace on a down hill road, one of the front wheels collapsed and caused an upset in which both Douglas and the driver were badly hurt. The former was injured in the left side, and his left arm and shoulder were cut and bruised. He was taken to a friend's house in Greenwich, and a surgeon sewed up his arm. The fact that the injury is to the left arm makes it worse for Douglas, as this arm is the one of which most use is made in playing. Douglas is better to-day.

# MOTHER POISONS HER FAMILY.

## Afterward Shoots Herself—Believed that She Was Insane.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—This evening Mrs. Clara Baldwin of Irvington, wife of Enos Baldwin, special agent of an insurance company, with strychnine introduced into the food eaten at dinner, poisoned her husband, her son James, eighteen years of age, and her daughter Mary, aged fifteen years.

Mrs. Baldwin, while the family were at the table, excused herself, went to an upper room of the house, and with a revolver shot herself through the head, dying instantly.

Mr. Baldwin, before he had finished his dinner, was seized with violent pains and the poison also quickly affected the daughter. James Baldwin, who had not at the time experienced the effects of the strychnine, became alarmed and ran to the residence of a physician not far away, where he gave the alarm and then sank half insensible on the floor.

The doctor assisted him back to the Baldwin residence, where Mr. Baldwin and his daughter were found unconscious. James Baldwin lapsed into insensibility and at a late hour the physicians were working to save father, son, and daughter, who had not recovered consciousness.

No cause was assigned for Mrs. Baldwin's terrible act, except that she was insane. She was for some time an inmate of a private sanitarium.

### "Smiling" John Kelly's Will.

The will of "Smiling" John Kelly's was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The will was executed on Feb. 27, 1892, and all the property is left to the widow, Isabella, who is made the sole executrix. The petition for the probate of the will places the value of the estate at $2,330. Mr. Kelly was the friend of Richard Croker and of some of the largest financiers in the country. He was supposed by his associates to be a very wealthy man.

# COAL DEALERS AGGRIEVED

## Win a Suit Against Them for Alleged Short Weight.

## CHARGE ABUSE IN WEIGHING

### Dovale & Alden Lay a Trap to Catch City Officials Who Also Sell Coal.

In a suit for the recovery of a penalty which was tried on Wednesday before Justice James A. O'Gorman in the Tenth District Municipal Court, evidence was given for the purpose of proving an alleged abuse of the law providing for the official weighing of coal in cities of the first and second class. This statute, which is Chapter 174 of the Laws of 1897, fixes the weight of a ton of coal at 2,000 pounds, and provides for the imposition of a penalty of $50 for every sale showing a shortage of thirty pounds or more, the allowance of thirty pounds being made for variation in scales and wastage. The Mayor of each city is authorized to appoint official weighers of coal, whose fees are fixed at 15 cents per ton. Each weigher is required to give a bond of $500, and fraudulent weighing is made a misdemeanor. The right is given to every purchaser of a load of coal to send it to the official scales to be weighed, he paying the fees.

Under this law Mayor Strong appointed thirty-eight official weighers, and Mayor Van Wyck has added three to the number, all of the appointments, according to a provision of the law, having been made upon the applications of the persons and firms appointed. All of the appointees are coal dealers. Among the weighers designated by Mayor Strong is the firm of Weber & Bunke, whose yards are at Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway. Some time ago Dovale & Alden, of 628 West Fifty-first Street, sent a load of coal to a customer who refused to accept it until it had been weighed officially. It was taken to the yard of Weber & Bunke, where the nearest official scales were located, and there was pronounced short weight. Dovale & Alden, though satisfied that they had weighed the coal correctly before sending it out, paid the penalty fixed by the statute in order to avoid a suit for its collection.

The firm felt aggrieved, and laid a plan to trap Weber & Bunke. A load of coal was weighed under the personal supervision of Messrs. Dovale & Alden, after their scales had been tested and pronounced accurate, and was found to weigh 7,170 pounds. It was then sent to the scales of Weber & Bunke, where the weighmaster, Adolph Behn, filled out a ticket certifying that it weighed 7,040 pounds, and in due course an action was commenced by the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties for the recovery of $50 from Dovale & Alden, this being the case which was tried on Wednesday. Before the case came to trial another load of coal which weighed 7,560 pounds on Dovale & Alden's scales was sent to the yard of J. Eltz & Son, official Royal weighers, at 550 West Fifty-fifth Street, where the weight was certified to be the same as the figures on the driver's ticket. The same load was then sent to Weber & Bunke's scales, where it was pronounced sixty pounds short.

When this case was presented on Wednesday Justice O'Gorman gave judgment for the defendants. They were represented by Lawyer William B. Boyd, 346 Broadway, while Herman Stiefel appeared for the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties. Justice O'Gorman said yesterday that no evidence of malice on the part of Weber & Bunke was presented at the trial, and that none was necessary, as the evidence was conclusive that either that firm's scales were inaccurate or that the certificates of its weighmaster were incorrect.

David Dovale, senior member of the firm of Dovale & Alden, said to a reporter that he had reason to believe that Weber & Bunke had been actuated by a spirit of trade rivalry to report the loads of other dealers as short weight. "No other weigher," he said, "has ever reported our loads anything but full weight, while Weber & Bunke have always found them short. They have taken some of our customers away from us, and we believe that they did it by showing the reports of shortage of weight in our loads. All the official weighers have books in which they keep a record of every load weighed by them."

When a TIMES reported made inquiries at the office of Weber & Bunke both members of the firm were absent. Adolph Behn, the weighmaster, insisted that the firm's scales were accurate and that he had made correct reports of the weight of all the loads sent from the yards of Dovale & Alden. He denied emphatically that he had ever purposely understated the weight of a load sent from the yard of any other dealer or that he had received orders from the firm to do so.

Lawyer Boyd, who represented Dovale & Alden in the case, said: "There is no intention, so far as I know, of proceeding against Weber & Bunke, either upon their bond or criminally. All my clients desired to do was to vindicate themselves from the charge of selling short weight. The law is a good one, but you can see how it might be abused by a jealous dealer. I intend to prepare an amendment for submission to the Legislature next Winter providing that the official weighers of coal shall be other than coal dealers."

# THE SORRENTO TOURNAMENT.

## Two New Yorkers, Paret and Fischer, Play Tennis Finals To-day.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 10.—Both events in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament were reduced to the final stage to-day, and Fischer and Paret, the two New York players, were the winners. To-morrow they will come together in the finals for the right to challenge H. H. Hackett for the State championship and challenge cup representing this title.

In to-day's matches Fischer had no difficulty in disposing of Bond, the Western crack, who could not do much on the dirt courts here. Paret beat Davidson without much difficulty, the first set being very easy, and the second running all his way till the end, when Davidson crawled up even at four all, only to lose the next two games and the match.

In the doubles Paret and Davidson will meet Fischer and Bond in the final match to-morrow.

The day's scores:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat W. S. Bond, 6—2, 6—0; J. P. Paret beat J. C. Davidson, 6—1, 6—2.
Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat G. A. Cochran and P. W. Whittemore, 6—1, 6—2.
Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat A. R. Thatcher and E. G. Thatcher, 6—4, 6—4; E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat A. S. Black and partner by default.
Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. G. Thatcher beat A. R. Thatcher, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; A. A. Capelle, Jr., beat J. W. Rodgers, 6—3, 6—4.

# BICYCLE RACES AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The bicycle races to-day were run off in the presence of 5,000 people, but the card could not be finished on account of the time consumed by the 100-kilometer race. The five-mile amateur handicap went over until to-morrow. Summary:

100 Kilometers, (62 miles, 573 feet, Amateur Championship of the World.—John A. Nelson, Chicago, won; Ben Goodson, Sydney, Australia, second; George W. Riddle, Winnipeg, Manitoba, third. F. O. Oarsch, Dorchester, Mass., and Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., also started, but did not finish. Time—2:04:13 1-5.
Winner's time at end of each five miles:

| Miles. | Time. | Miles. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 9:31 | 40 | 1:17:31 1-5 |
| 10 | 18:45 2-5 | 45 | 1:28:14 2-5 |
| 15 | 28:12 2-5 | 50 | 1:38:26 2-5 |
| 20 | 37:55 2-5 | 55 | 1:48:57 3-5 |
| 25 | 47:37 | 60 | 1:59:35 4-5 |
| 30 | 57:28 2-5 | Finish | 2:04:13 1-5 |
| 35 | 67:16 1-5 | | |

Two-Mile Amateur.—Final heat won by J. F. Moran, Chelsea, Mass.; John Caldow, Glasgow, Scotland, second; W. A. Ladue, Cold Spring, N. Y., third. Time—4:32.
One Mile, Professional, Championship of the World.—Final heat won by Major Taylor; Tom Butler, second; Nat Butler, third; Angus McLeod, fourth. Time—2:08.
Two-Mile Tandem Pursuit Race, Professional.—Nat and Frank Butler won; J. T. Colgan, Trenton, N. J., and Charles A. Church, Philadelphia, second; Charles McCarthy, St. Louis, and J. B. Bowler, Chicago, third. Time—9:59 4-5.

### No Polo Game at Newport.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The first polo match of the season was postponed to-day on account of the heavy rain. To-morrow afternoon the polo season will open with the game that was scheduled for to-day.

### FORT ERIE HARNESS RACES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—It was nearly 8 o'clock before the last heat of the Grand Circuit races was over at the Fort Erie track. The heavy shower made the track heavy and sticky just before the third heat of the Queen City Stakes and the time thereafter was slow. The summary:

First Race.—Pacers; 2:13 class; $1,500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx, dam by Pasacus, (Burns) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Theodore Shelton, b. h., (Burch) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson) | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| Lotus, b. m., (Hall) | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Kodak, blk. h., (Saunders) | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle-Haywood) | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Golden Prince, b. h., (Miller) | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Whitehouse, s. m., (Munson) | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Lolita, blk. m., (McHenry) | 4 | 6 | 8 | dr |
| Flare Up, b. m., (Dickerson) | 9 | dis. | | |

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:10¾.

Second Race.—Queen City Stakes; 2:16 trotters. Purse $2,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Vincent, b. h., by St. Vincent, dam Gold Lie, by Gold Llef, (Dobbin) | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Precision ch. m., (Lockwood) | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| The Queen, blk. m., (Geers) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Surpol, gr. h., (Curry) | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Robert J., b. g., (Wallace) | 8 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Jack D., b. g., (Snow) | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Iris O., b. m., (Garvey) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Vaipa, b. m., (Miller) | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur) | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | dr. |
| Leonard Bell, b. g., (Speer) | Dis. | | | | |

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:12¼; 2:13¾.

Third Race.—Frontier Stakes; 2:25 class; pacing. Purse $2,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser; Thomas E. Keating, Pleasanton, Cal., (McHenry) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Annie Thornton, b. f., (Wilson) | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Tobogan, b. g., (Dickerson) | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Mount Clemens Boy, ro. g., (Matthews) | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| Frazier, ch. h., (Speer) | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Mary Ann, b. m., (Hoyer) | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Sapphire, gr. m., (Furter) | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Mace, b. g., (Middleton) | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Marion Maid, b. m., (Conklin) | 9 | dr. | |

Time—2:13¾; 2:09¾; 2:12½.

### RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The Lemp Handicap was merely an exercise gallop for Maribert to-day, and there were no close finishes in any race, but the fourth, which the public said was won by Tragedian. The Judges said otherwise. Pierre Lorillard makes his reappearance on the turf to-morrow, after an absence of three years. The summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Oread, 105 pounds, (Maher,) 3 to 5, first; Tar Hill, 104, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, second; Post Haste, 106½, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Pirate J., Ciales, The Rush, Creeper, and Barney F. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Alpen, 94 pounds, (Wilson,) 2 to 1, first; Beana, 86, (Wedderstraw,) 30 to 1, second; Myth, 108, (Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Onomastus, Hurricane, and Mariti also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Lemp Handicap; five furlongs. Maribert, 128 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 10, first; The Scotchman, 105, (O'Leary,) 30 to 1, second; Matchim, 113, (Maher,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Vesuvian, Mr. Jersey, and Long Isle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. The Bachelor, 100 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, first; Tragedian, 106, (Maher,) 6 to 5, second; Adolph Spreckels, 106, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:07¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs.— Rideau, 104 pounds, (Maher,) 6 to 1, first; Dolly Welthoff, 94, (Wedderstraw,) 4 to 1, second; Ben Hadad, 113, (Clawson,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:15¼. Judge Wardell, Sister Alice, Winepress, Midlight, and The Dauphin also ran.

### To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Knight Banneret, Herbert, The Corinthian, Long Isle, 115 pounds each; Gratia and Decimal, 112 each; Monaco, Prince of La Vega, Angle, Macon, and Handicapper 110 each, Little Veronica and Golden Battle 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Meadowthorpe, Dan Rice, Hanwell and Flax Spinner 108 each; Strangest, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Oleska, 111 pounds; Queen Isle, Diminutive, Inuks, Incandescent, Sparrow Wing, and Cautchouk, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Filon d'Or and Hurly Burly, 109 pounds each; Donald Bain, 108; Dr. Eichberg, 106; Lady Lindsay, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a half, over six hurdles. Premier, 159 pounds; Dutch Skater, 154; Julius Caesar, 148; Sanger, 130; Becky Rolfe, 132; Article, 133.

### Ladies Putting Contest on Kebo Links

*Special to The New York Times.*

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The weekly putting competition for ladies on the Kebo Valley links to-day was won by Miss Zely in 45. Miss Childs, Miss Jessica Davis, and Miss McIlvaine were tied for second place with scores of 47. The scores: Miss Patterson, 50; Miss Hoyt, 49; Mrs. Chapman, 48; Miss Childs, 52; Miss Grace Zely, 44; Miss Helen Zely, 58; Mrs. Edward Beals, 60; Miss Madeleine Knowlton, 57; Miss Palmer, 55; Mrs. Catherwood, 55; Miss Arline Davis, 53; Miss McIlvaine, 47; Miss Jessica Davis, 47; Miss Frances Hinkle, 52; Miss F. McLane, 51, and Miss Thorndike, 49.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Amsterdam Avenue Corner in a Trade —Other Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

Henry M. Denton has exchanged the two five-story flats, with stores, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, for vacant property on Amsterdam Avenue, reported to be the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Lanman & Kemp, druggists, are the buyers of the block front on Water Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, sold recently by E. R. Durkee.

Schneider & Bachrach have sold to Levenson & Lippmann the old buildings 45 and 47 Avenue D, 44 by 80; also, to S. Golde & Sons, the buildings southeast corner of Stanton and Sheriff Streets, 75 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Lenihan estate the four-story front and rear tenements, 117 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Rose & Wach the five-story flat, 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 100; also, to Nathan Goldberg, the dwelling 201 Allen Street, 16.8 by 87.6; also, to Mrs. Bertha Gluck, the five-story tenement, 170 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also bought from Theresa Muller and Mary Colby the dwellings 323 and 325 Madison Street, 41.7 by 73.10.

Charles E. Duross has sold, for George Starr, for $15,000, the dwelling 161 Charles Street.

Mr. Duross also reports the following leases: For the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, a five-year lease on the brownstone building 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; for Louis Stern, a five-year lease on the building southeast corner of Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street; through William Cruikshank's Sons, a three-year lease on the store corner of Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, to C. D. Boss & Sons; for A. T. Bowen & Co., bankers, a three-year lease on the house 29 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Myer Hellman and Ignatz Martin, as the Long Island Real Estate Exchange and Investment Company, have sold seven lots on Ocean Avenue and two lots on Lincoln Street, Brooklyn.

There will be no sales at auction at 111 Broadway to-day.

Plans were filed yesterday for the building to be erected by the John H. Parker Company on the plot 131 by 150, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The structure will cost $775,000, according to the estimate of the architect, William H. Birkmire.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, one, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp; assignee's sale, to Leonard R. Kipp..... $900

419 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to William Buhler..... 12,600

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone store and lofts, 121 by 150; Jennie S. Parker of 1,459 Lexington Avenue, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $775,000.

Nos. 419 and 421 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick boiler house, 39.1 by 98.9; the United Electric Light and Power Company of 43 East Twenty-third Street, owner; H. W. York of 69 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 20 by 60; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert M. Robinson of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 424 Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 25.6 by 100; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a four-story brick warehouse and stable, 50 by 100; John Polk of 2,020 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Crotona Park North, north side, 36 feet east of Tinton Avenue, for six two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 44; J. P. O'Donnell of 2,008 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $21,500.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Catherine Fox of 749 Tremont Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $2,500.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Amethyst Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 50 by 32 and 12; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $7,500.

#### Alterations.

No. 178 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Jacob Kalmus of 86 Sixth Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $500.

No. 42 West Fourteenth Street and 43 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick and stone store; B. J. Ludwig, owner; N. L. Schloss, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,000 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Gottfried Beck, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,500.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 96 feet south of Jefferson Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William S. Hughes of 1,366 Franklin Avenue, owner; T. Riley, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Peter McDowell, premises, owner; Fr

SUMMER RESORTS.

# ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

**7:30 P. M.** with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
**7:50 A. M.** with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

**6 P. M.** PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; **11:13 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

**8:40 A. M.** ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks. Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

**HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND.** Lake N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:38 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

## THE ALGONQUIN,

*Adirondacks.*

Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
For Booklet address John Harding, Algonquin, N.Y.

## MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

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An ideal Summer home; NO MOSQUITOES ! ! elevation 900 feet; a health-giving air; spring water; farm connected; first-class dairy; wooded, shady, and picturesque; large lawn, GOLF COURSE, bowling alley, billiards; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Under a new management, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated. Modern sanitary plumbing and drainage, gas, &c.; unsurpassed table.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager.

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A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

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E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

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Rooms en suite with Baths,
**ST. JAMES HOTEL**
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**BATHING ESTABLISHMENT**
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
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West End, N. J.

European Plan, Suites with Bath, etc.
GOLF COURSE.
Special Rates for August and September.
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A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.

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Watkins, N. Y.

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New York Office, Sturtevant House.

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NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, address,
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A. K. WYLIE, Manager.

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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
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Golf Links and all other amusements.
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## Saturday Review of Books and Art,

Published by

## The New York Times.

CONTENTS TO-MORROW:


**ELIHU BURRITT.**
Love Letters He Wrote to an English Girl in 1855 Found in a Paper Mill.

**AN AUTHOR NOT AT HOME.**
Edwin Markham in the East—The Man and His Work. By Col. RICHARD J. HINTON.

**BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.**
The Charm and Worth of a Book Still Read Where Johnson's Writings Are Unknown. By HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

**BUFFALO JONES.**
His Life of Adventure as a Hero Pioneer in the Far West. By ERNEST INGERSOLL.

**THE NEAR EAST.**
William Miller's Volume Dealing with Politics as Well as Travel.

**WINCHESTER.**
History of that Great English Public School.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**
A Department Full to Overflowing This Week.

**LITERATURE THAT'S MEANEST.**
Parodies as Heartless and Inane Productions.

**THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS.**
What Men Have Said of It and More that Remains to Be Said.

**THOMAS A KEMPIS.**
Who He Was and the Supreme Worth of His Classic.

**THE BROWNINGS.**
A Word in Behalf of Mr. Moulton-Barrett, Mrs. Browning's Brother.


EXCURSIONS.

## New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

## LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

Try it on them in time to know them. To know them is to like them.

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All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, and museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt Sts. piers, 8:45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Foot 34th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3.5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

## MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

## ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES via BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

## New Route to Rockaway Beach from BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 30c. From New York, 35c.

## WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.. 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

## Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

## CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N.R., hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N.R., hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

## ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

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FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12.20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; first-class references; no cards. Call, for two days, 323 East 37th St.

**Companions.**

COMPANION, &c.—A refined young woman with large experience, disengaged after Oct. 1, desires position as companion, or in charge of house or children where servants are employed; best city references. E. W., Box 118, Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes position for his coachman; has been in his employ a number of years; one whom I can recommend; city or country. P. J. R., Box 66 Highwood, N. J.

**Miscellaneous.**

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—Japanese chef for large family in country; must be willing and thoroughly competent in all varieties of cooking; immediate engagement. Address C. W. McCutchen, 95 Broad St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB WEBSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Webster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 4th August, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 10th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,341—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BENJAMIN and LOUIS KAUFMAN, (formerly trading under the firm name of Benjamin & Kaufman,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Benjamin and Louis Kaufman, (formerly trading under the firm name of Benjamin & Kaufman,) of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin Benjamin and Louis Kaufman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ADOLPH BRIEGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Brieger, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Brieger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GUTLOHN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Gutlohn of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Gutlohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSAMOND MARIA SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosamond Maria Sullivan of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Rosamond Maria Sullivan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ALBERT S. MOORE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert S. Moore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

Eighty-eighth Street.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,226 90-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-2aw5w&au16.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

jy28-1aw6wF&s8

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wiesendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philipine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York, the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HEINRICH WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wF

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# POLICE FORCE ATTACKED

## Evidence Before Mazet Committee to Prove Demoralization.

## SPREAD OF THE OPIUM VICE

### The Star Witness of the Day, Sergt. Moran, Says Policemen Cannot Do Their Duty.

The spread of the opium vice, the continued freedom from police interference with poolrooms and gambling houses, and demoralization and lack of discipline in the Police Department were the subjects on which the Mazet Legislative Committee took testimony yesterday. The features of the session were the story told by one of the committee's detectives of a visit to an opium joint in West Sixty-second Street Wednesday night and the experiences of Sergt. Jeremiah Moran in being transferred from pillar to post by Chief of Police Devery.

Before beginning the examination of witnesses Mr. Moss read from the records of Capt. McClusky's office figures showing the value of stolen property recovered by the Detective Bureau since Jan. 1, 1898, the amounts ranging from $4,358 in July, 1898, to $112,341 in April of the same year. The total was $348,000. He also offered in evidence transcripts from the records of four precincts, showing 190 cases of robberies of men by women since Jan. 1, 1898. The same records chronicled fifteen attempted suicides by women in the Twentieth Precinct between Jan. 1, 1898, and July 4, 1899, and ten in the Twelfth.

Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that the record of suspicious places kept in the office of the Chief of Police showed only eleven suspected gambling houses in the whole city, as follows: 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, 141 West Forty-first Street, 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, 16 West Twenty-fifth Street, 111 West Thirty-first Street, 5 West Twenty-eighth Street, 5 West Twenty-fourth Street, 39 West Twenty-ninth Street, 35 West Twenty-seventh Street, 1,188 Third Avenue, and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Fifty suspected gambling houses had been crossed off the Chief's book, indicating that they had been closed.

SPREAD OF OPIUM SMOKING.

From these statistics Mr. Moss passed to some sensational testimony in regard to the alleged spread of opium smoking in the city. John R. Wood, who testified concerning poolrooms early in April, was called to the stand.

"I don't know," said Mr. Moss, "whether I have been guilty of contempt of the committee, but I took the liberty last night to send John R. Wood, one of the committee's detectives, to look over the district in which the Chairman lives. He will tell you what he found there."

Mr. Wood, after stating that the opium-smoking habit was growing in the city, and that he had been sent the night before in company with Joel T. Harris, another committee detective, to a place at 36 and 38 West Sixty-second Street, proceeded to tell what he saw there.

"The place used to be a livery stable," said the detective, "and from the outside it still looks like one. We went there about 11 o'clock last night and got in, not, however, without some trouble. We had to pass two lookouts before we got inside. We first entered a small outer room. There was a Chinaman there. Then we passed into a big room, crowded with people, lying in bunks and smoking opium. We bought opium, had it cooked, and pretended to smoke it."

Here the witness identified a sample of cooked opium in a vial as that which he had purchased.

"Men and women were lying around in the bunks in a semi-nude state. I should say there were fifty persons in there. They were telling stories to each other, some of them. It was what you'd call a swell joint. I saw young men in the bunks. One told me he was under twenty years of age. Some of the women were very lightly clad.

"We talked with the people who run the place. They said that about a half an hour before me came a Roundsman and the nephew of a police Sergeant had been in showing people the sights. They said there was no danger of being pulled as long as they came up with the 'long green.' They spoke of Capt. Moynihan, (of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station,) and said he was a 'good fellow,' that he would stand for anything.'"

Detective Wood said that the place was fitted up in Oriental style, with Chinese matting, lanterns, and other decorations. This is the same place, he said, that was formerly on the Boulevard, but which was exposed in a newspaper and compelled to move.

Wood also identified a sample of opium, which he said he got at 38 Bowery, over a saloon kept by James H. Levelle.

"It is a significant sign," said Mr. Moss, "that 'Scotty' Levelle, who for years has been keeping in retirement, running a small place on Doyers Street, has come out into the open and is running a large 'sporting house' on the Bowery."

CALLS ONE JOINT DANGEROUS.

Wood said that he had also found an opium joint at 190 Stanton Street. "That's a tough place," he said. "They look like they'd do anything there—murder, maybe. But I believe they have moved to 1 Houston Street, where I understand they are fitting up a swell place."

Mr. Moss questioned the detective about his investigations of the poolrooms and gambling places. He said he had made 400 visits to poolrooms since he last testified on the subject. The rooms ran a little more "on the quiet" after the exposure before the committee in April, he said, but they are now running as usual.

A synopsis of reports made by Wood, Mr. Moss said, showed the existence of 128 poolrooms, which the committee's agents have visited, some of them several times, and against which they have evidence. The Chief's record of suspicious places, he pointed out, mentioned only 25 places suspected of being poolrooms. On Dec. 31, 1897, he said, the Chief's book showed 14 suspected poolrooms.

A letter from the Chief of Police to the Inspectors, dated May 18, inclosing a list of 105 alleged poolrooms and gambling places, and instructing them to see if they were such, and if so, to close them, was put in evidence. Detective Wood's testimony showed that many of these places were still wide open.

"This evidence is submitted at this time," said Mr. Moss, "and in connection with that about robberies in order to show the inefficiency of the police and the incompleteness of their records. It is not our duty to close the poolrooms. That is the duty of the Chief of Police, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff, and I want those officials to know that this record is being piled up against them."

The room had been filled with policemen all the morning, and at this stage Mr. Moss explained the meaning of their presence. "We propose to show to-day," he said, "that the police force is demoralized and cannot be expected to do its duty because the Commissioners themselves have no discipline. That they permit the laxest kind of patrolling and inflict the lightest kind of punishment. We have produced here to-day a number of policemen who have been convicted before the Police Commissioners, in order to show the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted for the most serious offenses. The great evil of the force is intemperance. Formerly it was an almost iron-clad rule to dismiss an officer found guilty of that offense. Under the present administration I have not been able to find a single instance where an officer has been removed for intoxication alone."

Several large boxes of records of the trials of policemen were on Mr. Moss's table. They represented cases of intoxication, insubordination, insolence to superior officers, and assaults on citizens, and their consideration occupied most of the rest of the day's session.

Abram Greenspan of 200 Rivington Street and Jacob Pohs of 102 Fulton Street, both jewelers, testified to having sold diamond rings on credit to policemen who immediately pawned them and then refused to pay. Mr. Pohs said that he now had three body executions against Policemen Carl H. Levison, Charles A. Brown, and Martin T. Shea, who owed him for jewelry. He had complained to the department, but he understood that President York said he would not interfere because dealers ought to know better than to sell jewelry to policemen.

RECORD OF ENGEL'S PROTEGE.

Mr. Moss, taking up the records of police trials, said that he had noticed in the City Record a letter from Councilman Martin Engel recommending Officer Patrick Keenan for promotion. He read Keenan's record, which included convictions for absence from post, failure to pay debts, being found loitering in saloons, and being repeatedly intoxicated. When the subpoena was taken to the Sixty-eighth Street Station House on Wednesday, the Sergeant reported that Keenan was at home intoxicated. Later in the day Policeman Keenan went on the stand, testifying that he did not know Martin Engel and declaring that he never went in a saloon "in uniform."

Policeman James Hassett was put on the stand. He was convicted of being intoxicated in January, 1898, at the first trial held by the new Police Commissioners and fined three days' pay. Mr. Moss quoted from the minutes of the hearing President York's declaration that, "we want you to understand that the man who is found guilty of intoxication here will be dismissed." The records, Mr. Moss said, showed that not one of the forty-eight policemenn who have been dropped from the force since then owed their dismissal to intoxication alone.

Records were read showing these instances of what Mr. Moss regarded as serious offenses inadequately punished:

Joseph O'Brien, found guilty of leaving his post and going into a beer saloon, where he assaulted the proprietor, and fined thirty days' pay.

William O'Shaughnessy, convicted Feb. 10 of being absent from post and in a saloon, fined three days' pay.

Gottlieb Vosatska, convicted of assaulting and clubbing a citizen in Seventh Avenue, and fined ten days' pay.

The committee took an hour's recess at 1 o'clock. At the afternoon session Sergt. Jeremiah Moran was put on the stand to tell about being transferred, and he proved a star witness. Referring to Moran, Mr. Moss said that he had been moved so often they had with difficulty found him with a subpoena. There had been 6,700 transfers since Devery became Chief, said Mr. Moss; why, no one could tell.

Moran said he had been transferred three times since Jan. 1, 1898—from the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to the Oak Street Station, then to Astoria, then to Flushing, then to Whitestone, where he now is. He formerly lived at King's Bridge in his own house. Now he lives in Flushing. "I don't unpack my furniture now," he said. "I keep it already for moving about."

The witness said he had twice been asked to contribute, once in March, 1898, when he was asked for $1 for the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, and again last April, when he was solicited for 25 cents to help pay the expenses of four men who went to Albany to try to get an eight-hour law for policemen. He refused both times on principle. Roundsman Lantry asked him why he didn't contribute to the Benevolent Association, and told him he'd be sorry.

"Haven't larger sums been demanded of you?"

"No, not since Jan. 1, 1898."

DIFFICULTIES WITH SUPERIORS.

In endeavoring to perform his duties Moran said he had many difficulties with his superior officers. He believed that the trouble he had had in the department was consequent upon his refusal to pay the assessments demanded from him. He had had trouble with Wardman Hahn of the Oak Street Station. He said he never saw Hahn do any police duty, but it was common rumor that liquor dealers and others desiring to do business in the precinct would not open places until they had seen Hahn.

For the first sixteen years of his service, Moran said, no charges were ever preferred against him. All his service has been performed on the sidewalk. There are policemen with twenty-five years' service "pounding sidewalks," while young men have the easy details in the court squads.

"What instructions do you receive in enforcing the excise law?"

"We get very explicit instructions to enforce it to the letter."

"Why don't you do it?"

"I am afraid to."

"Why are you afraid?"

"Because of fear of losing my position."

"What is the danger?"

"Danger of having charges trumped up against me."

"Is it not a fact that patrolmen are afraid to interfere where local politicians are interested?"

"It is."

"The district leaders are much interested in violations of law. So when we find the law violated it is not fair to blame the patrolmen," said Mr. Moss.

"Indeed, not," said the witness, warmly; "the patrolmen will always do what their superiors demand of them."

Moran agreed that all that is needed to make the force moral is competent and conscientious leadership.

"You can't blame a patrolman for taking a drink now and then," he said. "He has his troubles. It's hard to keep in with his superiors and the political leaders, and obey the police rules at the same time."

EXPECTS TO BE PUNISHED.

"Do you expect to be punished for your testimony to-day?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I do."

"Then, you must be a brave man."

"I am."

"You must have worried at the prospect of losing your place."

"I expect this committee to protect me."

"We will watch and see if the Police Commissioners punish you for telling the truth," said Mr. Moss. "We have watched them carefully, and have seen that they have not punished those policemen who came here and refused to tell the truth."

The remainder of the session was taken up with the reading by Mr. Moss of the records of trials of policemen, intended to show the great number of serious breaches of discipline and the inadequate punishment meted out by the Commissioners. There were 129 of these cases, Mr. Moss said, and 123 subpoenas actually had been served. Many of the officers were present, and they were told that they might go on the stand if they wished to say anything about their cases. None of them took advantage of that opportunity.

After two hours of this searching of records, Mr. Moss said that he felt he had carried out his promise to show that the demoralization of the force was due to the Commissioners themselves. Chairman Mazet said he thought the evidence had fully convinced the committee on that point, and an adjournment until 10:30 o'clock this morning was taken.

## CAT NEARLY CAUSED DEATH.

### Detached Tube from Gas Jet and Almost Asphyxiated Mrs. Gerbes.

A cat called Tony almost caused the death yesterday afternoon by asphyxiation of Mrs. Catherine Gerbes, sixty-two years old, of 35 Stanton Street. The cat had a habit of sleeping on the mantlepiece, where Mrs. Gerbes keeps a gas stove, which is fed by a tube from the gas jet. The gas is kept turned on at the jet pipe, but shut off at the stove.

Yesterday while Mrs. Gerbes was asleep the cat in endeavoring to jump to the mantlepiece detached the tube from the gas jet, with the result that the gas began to escape. A neighbor smelled the gas, and on investigation found Mrs. Gerbes unconscious. She was removed to Bellevue, where it is said she will recover.

## FINED FOR PROFANITY.

### Philadelphians Used Objectionable Language and Had to Pay $5 Each.

Yesterday in the Centre Street Court Magistrate Brann fined three young men $5 each for using profane language in an elevated railroad train. The three men gave their names as Edward A. Johnson and George and Andrew Wertheim, and their home as Philadelphia, and stated that they were temporarily in the employ of the Roebling Construction Company.

The complainant was John B. Coombs, an insurance broker of 100 Broadway, who told the Magistrate that while coming down in the Third Avenue elevated railroad train shortly after noon yesterday the three men had used vile and obscene language in the presence of women who were seated near them in the train. He protested to the brakeman, who warned the three men to cease their objectionable talk. When Mr. Coombs got out of the train at City Hall the three men followed him down Park Row and when in front of The World Building began to abuse him with vile talk. As a result he called Officer McCarthy and caused their arrest. One of the men stated that he had been a policeman for nine years in the City of Philadelphia, and they all declared their talk was not objectionable. The Magistrate, in imposing the fine, said: "They don't tolerate the use of profane language in public in Philadelphia, and we don't propose to tolerate it here, especially when in the presence of ladies."

### Smuggled Goods in Feather Beds.

Morris Musbaum, a Mount Vernon peddler, arrived here Tuesday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, leaving his baggage to be forwarded by express. The baggage was examined at the Barge Office yesterday, and was found to consist in part of three feather beds, tied up separately in quilts. Concealed in these beds was a considerable quantity of merchandise which the passenger had not declared. The smuggled goods included a dozen fine silk "praying" shawls, in white, with jet-black stripes; a number of cheaper "praying" shawls, such as are used in synagogues; several cases of kummel, a bolt of silk dress goods of fine quality, and seven dozen pocket knives. The property was seized and sent to the seizure room of the Barge Office.

# OPIUM SMOKERS ARRESTED

## West Sixty-fourth Street Resort Raided by the Police.

## A LUXURIOUS ESTABLISHMENT

### Fitted Up in Oriental Style, with Many Attractions for Smokers, It Did a Thriving Business.

Acting on a warrant issued by Deputy Chief Cortright, Roundsmen Grady and Devery, with Detectives Darcy, Brown, Gilday, Ware, and Haughey of the Central Office, and ten patrolmen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, yesterday morning raided an opium smokers' resort on the top floor of the flat house at 28 West Sixty-fourth Street. After breaking past the lookout they arrested John C. Ellis, the former proprietor of the "White Elephant," and thirty-one inmates, including four women.

The prisoners were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon, with the exception of Ellis, who was charged with being the proprietor. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he asked permission to send for Frank Moss, the Mazet committee's counsel. His request was denied. Lated he and the other prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court. Ellis was held for examination to-day, and his bail was fixed at $500, and the other prisoners, with the exception of Joseph Solin, a sixteen-year-old boy, who was discharged, were each held in $100 bail for trial.

The West Sixty-fourth Street place was known as one of the best-patronized and most luxuriously fitted-up establishments of its kind in the city. Ellis, who, when the raid was made, was found deeply under the influence of the drug, and clad in Oriental costume, was not known to the patrons of the place as the proprietor, but as an undersized youth, answering to the name of "Joe" Cohen, figured as the manager. He had an assistant known as "Eddie," a tall, thin young man, apparently in the last stages of consumption.

The place was opened only about two weeks ago, and no expense was spared to make it inviting to the smokers. The walls and ceilings were covered with red and gold cloth stamped with fleur-de-lis of gilt, and the corners of the rooms were hung with bright-colored flimsy silks. These silk hangings were draped over sets of nails and hooks along the top of the walls for the accommodation of the smokers who cared to disrobe and wear the pajamas that were distributed. Under the silk hangings, and about three feet above the floor, the bunks were ranged. There were wooden tables about five feet in length, extending in an unbroken line all around the sides of the smoking rooms. The wooden tops were covered with matting, and long pads of quilted stuff were handed to the smokers for blankets.

"Joe" Cohen was well known and popular among the opium smokers on the west side, and last week when a place on Broadway, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, run by a Chinaman called "Boston," was closed, the known smokers received cards of invitation to the Sixty-fourth Street establishment. The cards bore the name "Harry Hill," and their possession gave the entrée to the bearer whether he was known or not to Cohen. The place, which could accommodate about fifty smokers at one time, was crowded night and day, and the receipts averaged about $200 every twenty-four hours.

If an inexperienced smoker came well recommended he was admitted, and after paying 50 cents for a card of opium, he received a "lay-out," and one of half a dozen "cooks" anxious to prepare the stuff in return for the privilege of smoking some of it would roll pill after pill for him. The lay-out consisted of a tin tray, a lamp, pipe, and a sponge to clean the bowl of the pipe, and a "yen-hok," or long piece of steel like a knitting needle, on which to cook the opium. The opium was carefully weighed out by the manager in an anteroom and then delivered on the back of a common playing card. One card sufficed for about twenty pills, and perhaps half a dozen cards would be used by a party of three during a smoking séance of about three hours, after which the smokers would retire and go to sleep. The place did also a good business in cigars, cigarettes, and liquors.

The patronage of the place had grown so large that the front flat on the same floor had been engaged, and the rooms there were being partitioned off for private smoking rooms, where select parties of smokers and sightseers could be accommodated. The addition was to have been ready this week, and every Chinatown guide had been apprised of the proposed opening.

It is thought that the closing of the West Sixty-fourth Street place, together with the testimony of the Mazet detective, John R. Wood, at the Mazet investigation yesterday regarding the existence of a similar establishment at 36 and 38 West Sixty-second Street, will have the effect of closing the other places of the same sort on the west side.

## PENSION LAW VIOLATED.

### A. R. Anderson Accused of Executing Vouchers Illegally.

Arlington R. Anderson, a Commissioner of Deeds, of 2,903 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with executing pension vouchers in the absence of the pensioner and witnesses. His arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Special Agent Albert W. Roome. United States Commissioner Benedict held Anderson in $500 bonds for the Grand Jury.

It is claimed that one Jane M. Graves, a widow and a pensioner, signed her pension voucher, which was also signed by witnesses, and then sent it by messenger to Anderson's office. Anderson, it is alleged, executed the signatures and sent the voucher to the Pension Agency for payment.

## MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

### The Programmes Arranged at W. H. Seward and Battery Parks.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programme:

"Hail Columbia."

| | |
|---|---|
| March, "Folies Bergeres" | Lulcke |
| Overture, "Paragraph III." | Suppé |
| Waltz, "Phroso" | Furst |
| A War Scene | Beyer |
| Invitation a La Gavotte | Waldteufel |
| Selections from the "Merry Wives of Windsor" | Nicolai |
| Cornet solo, selected | R. Halle |
| Mazurka de Concert, "Thalia" | Cook |
| a. Sextet from "Lucia" | Donizetti |
| b. A Warming Up in Dixie | Paull |
| Wedding March | Schlesinger |

"Star-Spangled Banner."

The programme at 8 o'clock to-night at Battery Park, by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner" | Key |
| March Militare, "Up the Street" (by request) | Morse |
| Overture, "Zanetta" | Auber |
| Concerted Terpsichorean Ensemble, "Dein, Ewig Dein" | Godfrey |
| Cornet solo, selected | Frank Martin |
| Collocation Grandiose, "Attila" | Verdi |
| Celtic Compilation Serio Comic, Romance of Athlone | Chauncey Olcott |
| Morceau de Salon, "Royal Love" | Rollinson |
| Grand selection, "Martha" | Flotow |
| La Petite Madrigale, "Forget Me Not" | Macbeth |
| Humoresque Charivari on Themes of the Day. | Grant. |

### Answer to Correspondent.

E. B.—There is actually no direct connection by trolley between New York and Philadelphia, and owing to the obstacles raised by local jealousies in the townships and villages along the line of route some years probably will elapse before the connection is completed. At present about half the distance can be covered in the trolley cars. By trolley and train the trip from city to city can be made as follows: From New York to Elizabeth via Newark, about 15 miles, 20 cents. From Elizabeth to Plainfield, by trains of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 12 miles. From Plainfield to New Brunswick, by three trolley lines via Dunellen and Bound Brook, about 14 miles, fare about 20 cents. From New Brunswick to Croydon, about 39 miles, by trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From Croydon to Philadelphia, by connecting trolley lines, about 21 miles, fare about 20 cents. It will be seen by the above that the trolley lines cover about 50 miles and the railroad lines about 51 miles.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be an especially atractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of photographs illustrating the visit of President McKinley to Lake Champlain.—Adv.

## PAINTED THE STATION GREEN.

### A Woman, Thought to be Insane, Created Excitement on the Elevated.

Maria Loenvitz, thirty years old, employed as a domestic by Raphael Stern of 137 West Ninety-second Street, created a sensation at the elevated railroad station at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. She obtained a pot of green paint in some way or other, and without halt or hesitation established herself on the station platform and began to embellish the floor and railings with the paint.

Having distributed some blotches of color around the station, she next turned her attention to the ticket seller and the ticket chopper, both of whom had been watching her manoeuvres with open-mouthed amazement. As soon as the green drops began to spatter upon their uniforms the two victims made a dash for the waiting room. But doors were small obstacles to Maria. Stopping just long enough to finish off the interior decorations of the ticket office, into which she traveled by way of a window, the besieger ran against the waiting-room door like a battering ram. Down went the door and in rushed the woman, bestowing another dose of paint on the captured officers. Round and round the room the men bolted, followed by the woman and her paint brush. They finally managed to dodge into the ticket seller's little booth and slam the door behind them. Then the police were summoned, the woman meanwhile continuing her decorations.

The policemen had hard work to arrest the woman, but they finally managed to overpower her. An ambulance was then summoned and she was sent to Bellevue. It is believed she is insane.

## LEGAL NOTES.

INSURANCE LAW.—Stephen M. Bull sued, in the Supreme Court, in Orange County, for the recovery of $1,220.23 from James P. Case, and obtained a warrant of attachment against the latter's property. The Sheriff levied upon a bond and mortgage for $1,500, made to defendant by Cyrus B. Case, on June 29, 1896. Mrs. James P. Case was a beneficiary member of the Supreme Council of Royal Templars of Temperance, which had issued its certificate to the defendant as her beneficiary. She died on Jan. 18, 1896, and on surrender of her certificate the council issued to him its draft for $2,000, the amount named in the certificate. On June 29 James indorsed the draft to Cyrus, and received the bond and mortgage in question and his note for $500. The court at Special Term held that the money secured by the bond and mortgage was not exempt from the levy of the Sheriff, but on plaintiff's appeal the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, directed a reversal, holding that the exemption given by Section 238 of the insurance law was confined to the time when the insurance or benefit contract was still outstanding, and before the right of the beneficiary to recover thereon had matured and the amount due had been paid. In any event, it was held that the exemption did not extend to securities purchased with the insurance moneys. Presiding Justice Goodrich gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Woodward. "The beneficiary is told," the Presiding Justice says, "that as long as his claim is unpaid it cannot be reached by a creditor, but as soon as it is paid his creditor can seize it. This is keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. The manifest intention of the Legislature was to enable a person to provide means which after his death should go to the support of persons dependent upon him in his lifetime and likely to be left in need by reason of his death."

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DEPOSIT IN JOINT NAMES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Jeremiah Dwyer, in possession of a savings bank book containing an account in the joint names of himself and his wife, Mary, the money represented by which was payable on the draft of either, desiring to make a gift of the amount of the deposit to Henry Wetherow, with whom he was living, and not knowing the exact amount of that deposit, drew a check for a sum which proved to be less than the amount, and delivered such check, together with the bank book, to the donee. Mrs. Dwyer was insane. In a suit by Wetherow, after Dwyer's death, against John B. Lord as her committee, impleaded with the savings bank, the Second Appellate Division has modified judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Hatch, that as it did not appear whether the deposit consisted of money belonging to the donor, or to his wife, or who made such deposit, it would be presumed that each had an equal interest in it, and that while the donor could have drawn and made a valid disposition of the whole sum, he could not, as against his wife, make a gift to a third person of more than his interest in the fund. The transaction, it was held, amounted to a valid gift of the amount of the check, so far as the one-half interest of the donor was sufficient to pay it.

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MORTGAGE TO HUSBAND AND WIFE.—William G. Pierson, who in his lifetime was the owner of real estate in Brooklyn, in which his wife, Martha W. Pierson, had only an inchoate right of dower, joined with her in November, 1895, in a conveyance of the property to Robert C. Hopkins, and took back a bond and mortgage payable to himself and his wife. Mr. Pierson died in September, 1896, and in the following December his wife died. In a suit by George Wilcox, as her executor, against James A. Murtha and another, executors and trustees under the husband's will, the Second Appellate Division on an agreed statement of facts has decided, by Justice Hatch, that the presumption was that Mr. Pierson intended to give the bond and mortgage to the wife, in the event of her surviving him, and upon the happening of such a contingency, without the husband having done anything to rebut the presumption, or having made any other disposition of the security, the wife took title thereto as survivor.

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DECISION AFFECTING THE LIABILITY OF MORTGAGEES.—A decision was rendered by Judge McAdam on Aug. 10, in the case of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John Pettit and others, which establishes an important precedent for the protection of mortgagees who have to buy in mortgaged property. The mortgage in suit was for over $100,000. Plaintiff on foreclosure became the purchaser, there being a deficiency of over $10,000. No part of the purchase money was paid to the referee. He gave his deed upon the receipt of $50, referee's fees. The referee then demanded an additional allowance because the property had sold for more than $10,000, under Section 3,297 of the code. Plaintiff refused to make any extra compensation, and the referee moved for an order to that effect. The case was argued before Judge McAdam last Monday. His decision is as follows: "The referee is not entitled, under Section 3,297 of the code, to additional compensation on a sale of real estate on foreclosure unless he has actually received and is accountable for $10,000 or more in cash. (Hosmer v. Gans, 14 Misc., 229; Met. L. Ins. Co. v. Bendheim, N. Y. L. J., May 20, 1898.) In this case the property was sold for $110,000 and bought in by the plaintiff, leaving a deficiency of about $13,000. The plaintiff waived the payment of the 10 per cent., so that the referee has received nothing. Clearly, extra compensation cannot be demanded here. The statute fixes the referee's fees at a sum not to exceed $50 in cases where the property is sold for less than $10,000. (Code, Section 3,297.) The provision that where the property sells for $10,000 or upward, 'the referee may receive such additional compensation as to the court may seem proper,' not to exceed $500, applies only to cases which are exceptional and unusual, in which the referee has had more than the ordinary amount of labor, and was never intended to apply to every case where the sum realized is more than $10,000. Such a construction would be absurd. There would be no need of leaving the matter to the discretion of the court, because there would be nothing but the amount realized to base a discretion upon. The rule is not an arbitrary but an equitable one, intended to meet cases in which it is evident to the court that $50 is inadequate. From the number of applicants for such references, it is very safe to assume that the majority are satisfied with $50. Motion denied, without costs."

### Link Died of Natural Causes.

The funeral of Simon Link of 222 East Ninety-eighth Street, who died in the Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, on Tuesday took place yesterday, as had been planned. The Coroner caused it to be delayed about two hours because of an investigation in progress, which was based on a report that Link's death was due to violence. Dr. Donlin performed an autopsy on the body, however, and found that the man died of natural causes. The funeral was then allowed to proceed.

# FUNERAL OF MRS. KRONMAN

## Husband Weeps Over Body of the Murdered Woman.

## DETECTIVE CAUSES A SCENE

### Interrogates the Accused Man About His Wife's Jewels in the Death Chamber.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Kronman took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the flat in which she was murdered, and her husband, by permission of Coroner Fitzpatrick, was allowed to attend it in charge of Inspector Thompson and Detectives Coughlin and McGrory. The proceedings were painful of themselves and were rendered doubly so by the action of Detective Sergeant Carey in putting questions to the accused man at this inopportune moment and thereby causing a scene. These questions, however, it is said by Capt. McClusky in defense of his subordinate, were not of a nature to hurt Kronman's feelings.

The body had been placed in a plain pine coffin, unadorned and unpainted. The window curtains had been drawn and the room was lighted only by four candles placed around the coffin. There were a few floral wreaths and bouquets on a sofa, but none on the coffin.

Kronman arrived from the Tombs with his guardians in a closed carriage. A big crowd that had gathered in spite of the rain surged toward it to get a glimpse of the prisoner as the carriage drove up to the door. A lane to the door was kept by a detachment of police. In the flat were relatives and friends, who greeted Kronman sorrowfully and sympathetically. He entered the room in which the coffin was, gazed at his dead wife's face, and sobbed pitifully.

At this moment Detective Sergeant Carey approached him and said in a voice audible to the other persons in the room:

"Kronman, I want you to tell me something about the jewels and letters we were talking about."

Kronman turned toward him with surprise, gazed at him through his tears, and said in a broken voice:

"I cannot answer any questions now. This is no time to question me. I am at my wife's funeral."

The detective persisted.

"No," said Kronman, "I will tell you nothing here."

Carey still insisted, and Kronman said emphatically: "I will not answer you. I am at my wife's funeral. Don't you understand? For God's sake, leave me alone."

The relatives and friends who had entered the room with Kronman began to murmur, and some of them cried "Don't talk to him."

Carey then walked out.

The service was held in an adjoining room. It was conducted by officers of the Jewish organization Kalischer Bruder Verein, of which Kronman is a member. Kronman took off his coat, sat down, and buried his face in his hands throughout the simple service.

At its conclusion Kronman again stood by the coffin, where he gave way to his grief and tried to throw himself upon the body. He was restrained, and an end was quickly put to the distressing scene by the pall bearers, who carried the coffin to the hearse. They were Max Hansen, M. Marcowitz, Max Meyer, Louis Orlinsky, Abraham Strickhauer, and Samuel Simpson. Kronman followed at the head of the mourners and got into the first carriage with Inspector Thompson and the two detectives. He was not allowed to follow the coffin further than the Twenty-third Street Ferry, whence he was driven back to the Tombs.

Among those who followed the body to the Washington Cemetery were Mrs. Kronman's sisters, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Basch, Mrs. Turk, and their husbands, and Mrs. Graf, Kronman's cousin.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, when told about the Carey episode at the funeral, made the following explanation:

"I sent Arthur Carey up to see Kronman to try to find out where he bought the jewelry that was stolen. We wanted to get, if possible, the scratch numbers, as they are called. Kronman was nervous and highly excited, and when Carey spoke to him it was in a voice not loud, but loud enough for those about to hear, so that it might not be supposed he was trying to get Kronman to say something he ought not to say. I'm certain that Carey did nothing out of the way, officious, or deserving of censure."

### KRONMAN TO TELL ALL.

#### Counsel Says He Will Clearly Account for His Movements.

Nathan Kronman, in the Coroner's court this morning will tell how he passed every minute of the time that elapsed between the hour at which he left his office down town on Monday to the moment he entered his flat and startled the other residents of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street with the terrible cry: "In God's name, help! My wife has been murdered!"

This was the announcement made yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Lawyer Abraham Levy, the accused man's counsel.

"His every statement will be borne out by witnesses," said Mr. Levy, "and the District Attorney will be invited to set his cleverest cross-examiner to prove, if he can, that the truth has not been told. I have been my own detective, and after a thorough investigation, I am satisfied that Kronman is innocent, and has nothing to fear in making public his whole case at the very beginning.

"The only thing upon which the police theory is based is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the assertion of the negro Hicks that he saw Kronman in the neighborhood of his home between 1:45 and 2:15. To-morrow, however, my client will tell in open court where he was and what he was doing at that time, and you can take my word for it that he was nowhere near his home.

"I am convinced that the crime was committed by a thief. In my investigations I have not heard one single thing detrimental to Kronman's character. He had no vices, so far as is known; was in comfortable circumstances; was of kind disposition and even temper, and was fond of his home and wife. It is inconceivable in these circumstances that he would have committed the crime, I have learned, however, that both he and his wife were fond of talking about and displaying their money and jewelry. This, and the fact that it was known that it was Mrs. Kronman's custom to deposit money in a near-by bank every Monday, furnish the motive for the crime very clearly, in my opinion."

When Acting Captain Cooney was informed of Mr. Levy's intention to have his client tell his story in court to-day, he remarked after a moment's reflection: "He has that privilege."

"Do you still hold to the theory that Kronman committed the crime?" he was asked.

"I certainly do," was the rejoinder.

Detective Sergt. McCafferty declared yesterday that he had ascertained that the assertion made and denied that a man who was not Goldstein, the agent for a portrait company who solicited orders in the house, called on the morning of the murder and inquired for Mrs. Kronman, and later called again, was true. "From careful inquiries I know that this is so. I have spoken with persons in the house, who saw both men. Who the stranger was I do not know—wish I did."

## SAW HIS COAT ON A THIEF.

### Dr. Kessler Caught the Culprit on a Steamship Pier.

Dr. A. Kessler of 906 Park Avenue, who is Chief Inspector of the Board of Health, went to the North German Lloyd Steamship docks at Hoboken yesterday to say goodbye to his son, who was a passenger on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse. He placed a light overcoat and an umbrella on the cabin table. When he went to get them they were gone. Hurrying to the deck, he saw a young man walking down the gangplank wearing the coat and carrying the umbrella.

Dr. Kessler gave chase and caught the young man before he left the pier. An officer was called, who arrested the man. When arraigned before Acting Recorder Clark he said he was William Davis, twenty-four years old, a reporter, of 894 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

From grandson to grandfather, all sorts of legs covered. The boy for as little as $1.25; the man, $3.50.

What's the size of your feet? If 5, 6, 9 or 10, $2 will buy a pair of high russet lace shoes that we guarantee.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## ASSAULTED ON THE AQUEDUCT.

### Dr. A. C. Johnson and Miss Wilson Attacked and Knocked Down While Walking There—A Negro Arrested.

Dr. A. C. Johnson, house surgeon of the Home for Incurables on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Miss Emma Wilson of 1,580 Washington Avenue, were waylaid and knocked down by a negro at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, as they were walking on the aqueduct. William H. Jackson, a negro, thirty-three years of age, employed on the Morris Dock, was subsequently arrested and identified by Dr. Johnson as the assailant. He was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Court, but Miss Wilson had not sufficiently recovered to appear in court, and the prisoner was sent back to the High Bridge Station to await further identification.

Dr. Johnson says that he and Miss Wilson were walking together on the aqueduct, when he saw a stone coming toward his head. He dodged it and a negro sprang before him and knocked him down with a blow. While the doctor was on the ground, the negro struck Miss Wilson under the eye and knocked her down also. She screamed, and her cries attracted three policemen, who came up. They pursued the negro, but he escaped.

Dr. Johnson was not injured, but Miss Wilson was unconscious, and had to be taken home. The doctor went to the High Bridge Police Station and gave Capt. Gannon a description of the assailant. The Captain said that several very similar assaults had been committed in that locality lately. He sent all his reserve men to look for the negro, and in about two hours Jackson was seen coming out of the woods into which the negro who committed the assault had escaped. He ran when he saw the policemen, but was finally captured at the Morris Dock in a boathouse. He denies that he committed the assault, but Dr. Johnson positively identified him.

## MISS F. T. DONNELL'S CASE.

### Application for Appointment of Committee of Her Estate Denied.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of James McKeen, attorney for Dr. Seward, Superintendent of a private sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., for the appointment of Charles S. Bryan of 26 West Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan, as committee of the estate of Florence T. Donnell, forty years old, of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

Miss Donnell is the daughter of the late Ezekiel J. Donnell, who died in February, 1896, leaving property in trust in the American Surety Company, said to net Miss Donnell $20,000 a year income. On Aug. 1 last Miss Donnell was removed from the Plaza Hotel, where she had been living, to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Fitch found that she was of unsound mind.

The application is denied on the ground that Miss Donnell's condition has never been passed on by an open and public trial, and also because the institution at Goshen is not a public one.

## CONDEMNS THE METROPOLITAN.

### Magistrate Meade's Remarks in the Case of